

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.05

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 29, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 90, 76

September 29, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 93, 72

2918

號十初月八年寅甲

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914.

二拜禮 號九廿月九年癸癸

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE LAND FIGHTING AROUND TSINGTAU: JAPANESE CASUALTIES ONLY TWELVE.

JAPANESE HEM THE GERMANS IN AND ARE BOMBARDED BY WARSHIPS.

Capital of the Cameroons Surrenders Unconditionally.

A LULL AT THE FRONT, THOUGH ENEMY MAKES SOME FURTHER VIOLENT ATTACKS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Sept. 29, 12.45 p.m.

An official statement issued in Tokyo states that the casualties in the land fighting on the outskirts of Tsingtau (previously reported as totalling 312) were three killed and twelve wounded. The previous figures were mutilated.

Germans Hemmed In.

The Japanese hemmed the enemy within five miles of Tsingtau in the battle yesterday. German warships bombarded the Japanese Right Wing until aeroplanes created a diversion.

Another British Success In Africa.

Sept. 28, 5.35 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that our naval forces in West Africa have secured the unconditional surrender of Duala (Buenos Aires), the capital of the Cameroons, and Bonaberi has surrendered to an Anglo-French Force.

[The Cameroons, a territory on the Right of Biafra, West Africa, were annexed by Germany in 1884. It has an area of 191,130 square miles, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland the territory is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and by the French Congo on the south and west.]

A Lull.

Sept. 28, 5.45 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states that there is no change in the general situation. There is a comparative calm along part of the front; nevertheless, at certain points, notably between the Aisne and Argonne, the enemy made violent attacks, which have been repulsed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Unsuccessful German Attacks.

Sept. 28, 2.40 a.m.

A Paris communiqué, issued by the Ministry of War at eleven o'clock last evening, says that from the night of Sept. 28 until the night of the following day, the whole front of the Germans incessantly attacked with extraordinary violence day and night, evidently trying to break the lines of the Allies, with a uniformity denoting instructions from the High Commander to find a solution to the battle. Not only did they not succeed, but we took a flag, some cannon and numerous prisoners. The morale of the troops, despite the fatigue of an uninterrupted struggle, is excellent. The commanders even have difficulty in restraining the desire of the men to come to grips with an enemy which is sheltered in defensive positions.

Belgians Recapture Alost.

Sept. 28, 2.45 a.m.

The Belgians made a sortie out of Antwerp on Saturday in the direction of Erpe, drove back a strong force of Germans after a sharp fight and occupied Alost. It is reported that Mons is on fire.

CAN GERMANY FEED HERSELF?

Bread, Potatoes, and Sugar.

During the last few days, says a correspondent to the *Globe* of August 20, it has frequently been stated that blockaded Germany would be starved into surrender in a few weeks or months, that already food is extremely scarce and dear in Berlin, and that food riots have broken out in that town. However, those who believe that Germany will be compelled to stop the war through lack of food will soon be undeceived. The German Government's assertion that there is enough food in the country for a year is undoubtedly correct.

It is quite true that Germany can no longer feed herself, that, after Great Britain, Germany is the largest consumer of imported food. At the same time it must not be forgotten that Germany has a colossal and most prosperous agriculture, and that she disposes of enormous food reserves. Since 1879, the year when she introduced Protection, Germany's production of vegetable and animal food has considerably more than doubled in quantity. The number of cattle kept in Germany has increased from 15,783,724 in 1883 to 20,200,000 in 1912, and the number of pigs has increased from 9,200,000 to 24,000,000 at the present time. The United Kingdom has only about 12,000,000 cattle and 4,000,000 pigs. Per inhabitant Germany has 50 per cent. more cattle and four times as many pigs. As pork and bacon form the bulk of the meat eaten by the poor, there will scarcely be a meat famine in Germany. At present Germany imports scarcely any meat.

With regard to grain, Germany's position is less favourable. On balance she imported in 1912 2,000,000 tons of wheat, but she exported on balance a surplus of 500,000 tons of rye. There is, therefore, a deficiency of 1,500,000 tons of bread corn. As Germany produced in 1912 16,000,000 tons of wheat and rye there is, therefore a deficiency of ten per cent. in bread corn, a deficiency which, after all, is very small.

While Germany has a small deficiency in bread corn, she has a colossal surplus in potatoes and sugar. It is not generally known that Germany produces one-third of the potatoes raised in the whole world. Her potato harvest of 1912 exceeded 50,000,000 tons. As a rule Germany's potato harvest is from eight to ten times as large as is the British potato harvest. The quantity of seed potatoes used in Germany is equal to the entire potato crop of the United Kingdom. An enormous quantity of Germany's potatoes are at present converted into spirits. By prohibiting the production of spirits in the distilleries, over which the German Government has full control, Germany can easily more than make up for her shortage of bread corn.

While Germany need not fear a shortage in human food if she should have to rely entirely on her domestic production, she will experience a considerable shortage in animal fodder. While in 1912 she imported on balance 1,500,000 tons of bread corn, she imported on balance 3,000,000 tons of barley, 300,000 tons of oats, 1,100,000 tons of maize, 400,000 tons of peas and beans, 300,000 tons of linseed, 100,000 tons of fodder, &c. There will undoubtedly be a considerable shortage of food for her animals, and the German peasants will probably have to slaughter a large part of their stock. This means that for a time meat will be cheap and plentiful, but six months hence there may be a scarcity of meat. At the same time it must be remembered that

Germany's agriculture has great possibilities of expansion. It seems by no means impossible that Germany will be able to increase very greatly the products of her fields during the war. Besides, her deficiency in various directions may be made up by imports from Austria-Hungary, Holland, and Denmark. While there is no reason to expect a serious shortage in the food consumed by the masses, there will be a serious shortage in such articles as cheese, eggs, butter, caviare, cream cheese, &c.

Of Germany's imports, 75 per cent. come by sea and 25 by land. Of her exports, 60 per cent. go by sea and 40 by land. Of her whole trade, 67.6 per cent. is sea trade. However, owing to the war, Germany loses temporarily not only her sea trade, but also that part of her land trade which is carried on across the Russian and French frontiers. The only part of her trade which she can carry on during the war is her trade with Austria-Hungary, Holland, and Denmark. Of Germany's entire trade, about nine-tenths goes over sea and across the French and Russian frontiers, while only about one-tenth is carried on with Austria-Hungary and for neutral neighbours. That is a very serious matter for Germany. While that country will scarcely experience a serious shortage of food, she will undoubtedly suffer very greatly by having cut off her supply of imported iron ore, wool, cotton, raw silk, tobacco, coffee, tea, cocoa, &c. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that Germany has mobilised her entire able-bodied male population up to the age of 45, that most of her factories and workshops stand empty, and that, therefore, her lack of raw materials will not be felt so much as it would be if her industries were in full swing.

The war cripples, of course, Germany's exports completely. Austria-Hungary and the neutral States bordering upon Germany take only a very small portion of Germany's manufactures. With the closing of her foreign markets, the German industries will undoubtedly lose much of the export business which they have done hitherto to Great Britain and to the United States, and the German manufacturers may never be able to recover the ground which they are losing in the course of this war.

It may be true that there have been serious food riots and a serious shortage of food in Berlin and elsewhere, but that is easily explicable. The German railways devote at present their entire carrying capacity to the transport of troops and of war materials, and to the supply of food for the troops. Undoubtedly the food supply of Berlin and of the other principal towns has for the moment become completely disorganised. Besides, it cannot be doubted that a great deal of food storing has taken place. Every German house and every German cottage possesses lofts and cellars suitable for storing food. In Germany it is illegal to build houses unprovided with cellars, and it cannot be doubted that most cautious German housewives have filled their cellars with tons of potatoes—German housewives buy as a rule potatoes either by the hundred-weight or the ton—and that they have filled their lofts with barrels of flour, &c.

The war will undoubtedly seriously inconvenience many people. They may have to forego their coffee, tea, spirits, and tobacco. Eggs and butter will become very expensive, but there will be plenty of bread, vegetables, potatoes, and sugar for all, and plenty of meat, however long the war lasts, and however strict the blockades of Germany's coasts may be. Germany imports on balance 3,000,000 tons of barley.

OBITUARY.

Mr. J. B. O'Shea

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death—which occurred at Peking yesterday morning—of Mr. John Barrett O'Shea, the editor of the *Shanghai Times*, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 25th inst. Mr. O'Shea, who has been closely associated with journalism in North China for nearly a quarter of a century, was born in Dublin on July 15, 1839, and was educated at St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra, and afterwards privately in Dublin. He was trained for the medical profession and for a short time acted as *locum tenens* in a practice in Rochdale (Lancs.). Forseeing the practice of medicine, he studied journalism under his father, who was then editor of *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, and is now editor of the *Catholic Standard and Times*, Philadelphia. Mr. O'Shea first arrived in Shanghai in February, 1890, to join the staff of the *Shanghai Mercury* and after his agreement with that newspaper expired, joined the staff of his brother, Mr. Henry O'Shea, who had then established the *China Gazette* as an evening newspaper in Shanghai. After severing his connection with his brother's newspaper, the deceased travelled for some time in Japan, Korea, Siberia and North China, acting as a "free-lance" journalist and for some time when in Korea, as a schoolmaster. After having again been a member of the staff of the *Shanghai Mercury* and also for a short period on the *North China Daily News*, he took over the joint editorship with Mr. Swarthout of the *Shanghai Times*, on the departure of the founder of the paper, Mr. T. Cowen, for Tientsin. After leaving the *Shanghai Times* and another spell of "free-lance" journalism, Mr. O'Shea succeeded Mr. Collingwood as editor of the same paper in July, 1900, when the late Mr. F. J. Maitland was proprietor; but a year later, on the death of Mr. Maitland, the paper passed into the hands of Mr. J. C. Ferguson, and Mr. O'Shea relinquished the editorship. In June, 1911, he acquired the proprietorship of the *Shanghai Times* from Mr. Ferguson.

In 1912 he underwent a very serious operation at the Shanghai Nanking Railway Hospital and afterwards had to take a trip to Japan to recuperate. In the first week of July of this year, he visited Peking, partly on business and partly for pleasure, but unfortunately was taken ill again and had to be sent to hospital. A little less than a month ago it was thought that he was well on the road to recovery and his wife returned to Shanghai, but on Sunday last she received a telegram recalling her to Peking, and she left for the capital on Monday.

China's Neutrality.

Peking, Sept. 23.

The German Legation has continued to despatch Notes to the Waichiaoou concerning China's neutrality until to-day when the sixth was presented, informing China that the German Charge d'Affaires was forwarding the whole correspondence to Berlin.

Contrary to expectation the Chinese made no mention in their reply to the fifth note of the fact that the Germans at Tsingtau have been sowing mine broadcast on the China Sea.

Of this part is used for food and part for producing beer. If the war lasts a long time the Government may greatly restrict the production of beer. That is a possibility which many patriotic patriots Germans will not doubt contemplate with serious concern.

GERMAN BANKS IN LONDON.

Working Under Government Control.

The following notice is understood to have been sent to the customers and constituents of the Deutsche and Dresdner Banks and the Disconto Gesellschaft:

We beg to inform you that permission has been granted to us by the British Government to carry on banking business in the United Kingdom, subject to the following limitations, conditions, supervision, and requirements as to the deposit of money and securities:

1. That the permission shall extend only to the completion of the transactions of a banking character entered into before the 5th day of August, 1914, and that no new transaction of any kind save such as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the first mentioned transactions shall be entered into by or on behalf of British establishments of the bank.

2. That the business to be transacted under this permission shall be limited to such operations as may be necessary for making the realisable assets of the bank available for meeting its liabilities, and for discharging these liabilities as far as may be practicable.

3. That all transactions carried out under this permission shall be subject to the supervision and control of a person to be appointed for the purpose by the Treasury, who shall have absolute discretion.

(a) To refuse to permit any payment that may appear to him to be contrary to the interest of the nation;

(b) To permit any such new transactions as are in his opinion necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the transactions first mentioned in paragraph (1);

(c) To permit or refuse to permit the completion of any particular transaction whatsoever.

4. That any assets of the bank which may remain undistributed after its liabilities have, so far as possible in the circumstances, been discharged, shall be deposited with the Bank of England to the order of the Treasury.

In pursuance of clause (3) above, Sir William Plender, of 5, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C., chartered accountant, has been officially appointed by the Treasury as the controller, and, in exercise of powers conferred upon him, he has nominated Mr. Lionel Maltby, of 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C., chartered accountant, as official supervisor, to act in his name and on his behalf in the performance of the above-mentioned duties conferred upon him. All communications should, as heretofore, be addressed to the bank.

With regard to the above notice, the *Daily Telegraph's* City Editor writes: It is understood that the three German banks are applying to be placed on the same terms as other banks in London in the matter of the moratorium. This, of course, is only reasonable, since they cannot possibly realize their assets while the banks, through which they clear, are able to decline to pay under the terms of the second proclamation.

Racehorse Taken.

Amongst the French racehorses best known in other countries which have been commandeered by the Government for military purposes is the grey Trianon III, which finished third for the last Grand National. The price paid for him was £202.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is reported that Mons is afire.

There is no change in the general situation at the front.

The Germans have made violent but unsuccessful efforts to break the Allies' lines.

The Japanese hemmed the Germans within five miles of Tsingtau on Sunday.

The morale of the allied troops, despite the fatigue caused by the uninterrupted struggle, is excellent.

The capital of the German Cameroons has surrendered unconditionally to a British naval force.

The Japanese casualties in the land fighting near Tsingtau were three killed and 12 wounded, not 312 as previously reported.

Belgians from Antwerp made a sortie and drove back a strong force of Germans after a sharp fight, and occupied Alost.

The French commanders have difficulty in restraining the men's desire to come to grips with the enemy sheltered in defensive positions.

NEWS.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on the law of capture at sea appear on page 3 to-day.

A special article on how Hongkong ladies could help war-sufferers will be found on page 4.

The Hongkong Fire Brigade gave an admirable demonstration with its fire-float last evening.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Organ Recital at St. John's Cathedral 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
H.K. St. Andrew's Society, Annual General Meeting—5.30 p.m.
Sale of s.s. Hoi To, Hoi Kong, and Hoi Hong—G.P. Lamont at Mongkoktsui Typhoon Refuge—noon.

Thursday, October 1.
Opening branch office Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.—At Home: Hotel Mansions, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Opening of Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company's Turkish baths.

Saturday, October 3.
Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., extraordinary General Meeting—noon.
Saturday, October 10.
Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.
Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

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General Managers.

SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language, are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Colborne Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

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MERCHANTS

Hongkong 2nd October, 1913.

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HOTELS.

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AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Manager.

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PROPRIETOR

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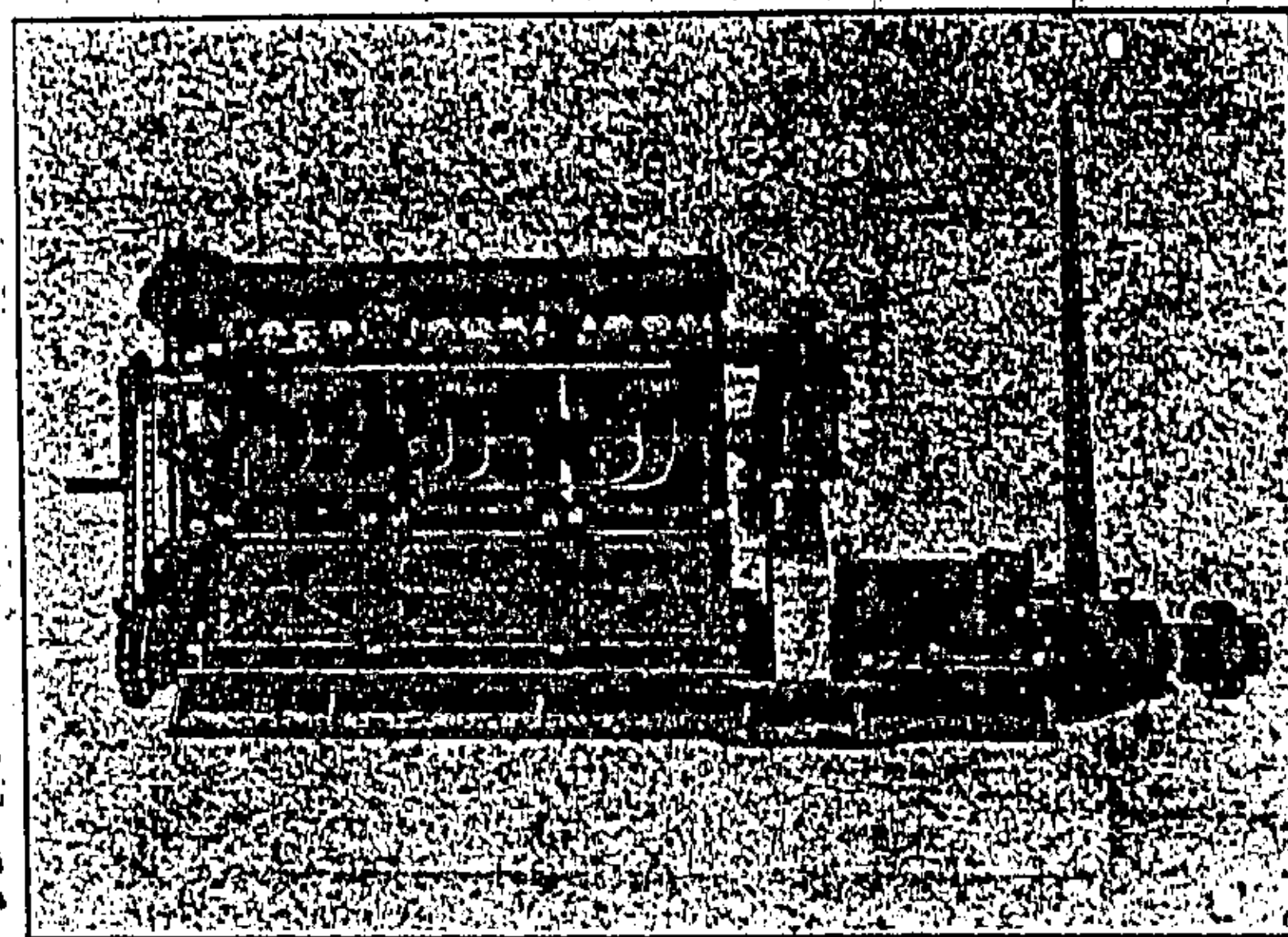
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MANAGER. Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Floating Mines.

The position of anchored or fixed mines is known and charted. Anchored mines are towed for with a special weighted trawl wire that catches the moorings. At the Hague Conference in 1907 it was proposed to prohibit the practice of mining, on the grounds of its inhumanity and the danger to neutral shipping. The late Baron von Marschall, the German delegate, declared that no country was superior to his own in the sentiment of humanity, but the practical outcome of his argument was that Germany could not forego the use of this weapon in time of war, and that neutrals must take their own risk. Great Britain was quite willing to agree to the prohibition of this method of warfare, but the Baron's attitude was doubtless dictated by a policy which was at the back of the Kaiser's head even at that remote date—seven years ago.

Daily Press.

Japanese Settlers.

Since it was annexed to Japan, Korea has attracted an increasing number of emigrants from Japan, partly no doubt on account of its close proximity, but more so because of the opportunities it offers under the new regime for lucrative employment. The country is showing wonderful progress. In five years the trade in merchandise at the open ports has doubled and the Japanese authorities are encouraging the development of the resources of the country in all directions in a manner which commands unstinted admiration. The same zeal for progress is shown in the leased territory of Kwantung, but it is not shown to the same extent in Formosa. These territories owe their present state of development to the industry and commercial sagacity of the Japanese settlers, encouraged and supported as they are to the fullest extent by Government, and as the potentialities of these territories are revealed and are made better known to the people of Japan through the instrumentality of such an organisation as that recently created under very influential auspices, it will doubtless be found that the overpopulation difficulties which are considered to be threatening Japan will be solved in a manner mutually satisfactory to the individual emigrant and to the nation.

China Mail

Patriotism of British Workmen.

The way in which all classes of the nation are answering the call to duty in the present crisis forms a most pleasing feature in an otherwise gloomy state of affairs. From Home papers we have already seen that the non-fighting element of our population commenced well and that every man is carrying out steadfastly the work entrusted to his care. All workers' differences have been set aside for the present, in view of the dangers which lie ahead. If proof were needed of the patriotism which at the present juncture animates all classes of the British community, it would be found in the eagerness with which men of all crafts are trooping from smaller yards for completing in the shortest time possible all units for our fleet now in hand in the latter yards. Employers and the leaders of the shipyard trade unions are in constant communication with the object of expediting all important work. The men agree to work overtime when required, and to do all in their power for rapidly completing Government orders. No disputes are to interfere with work. This proves a splendid spirit of national patriotism.

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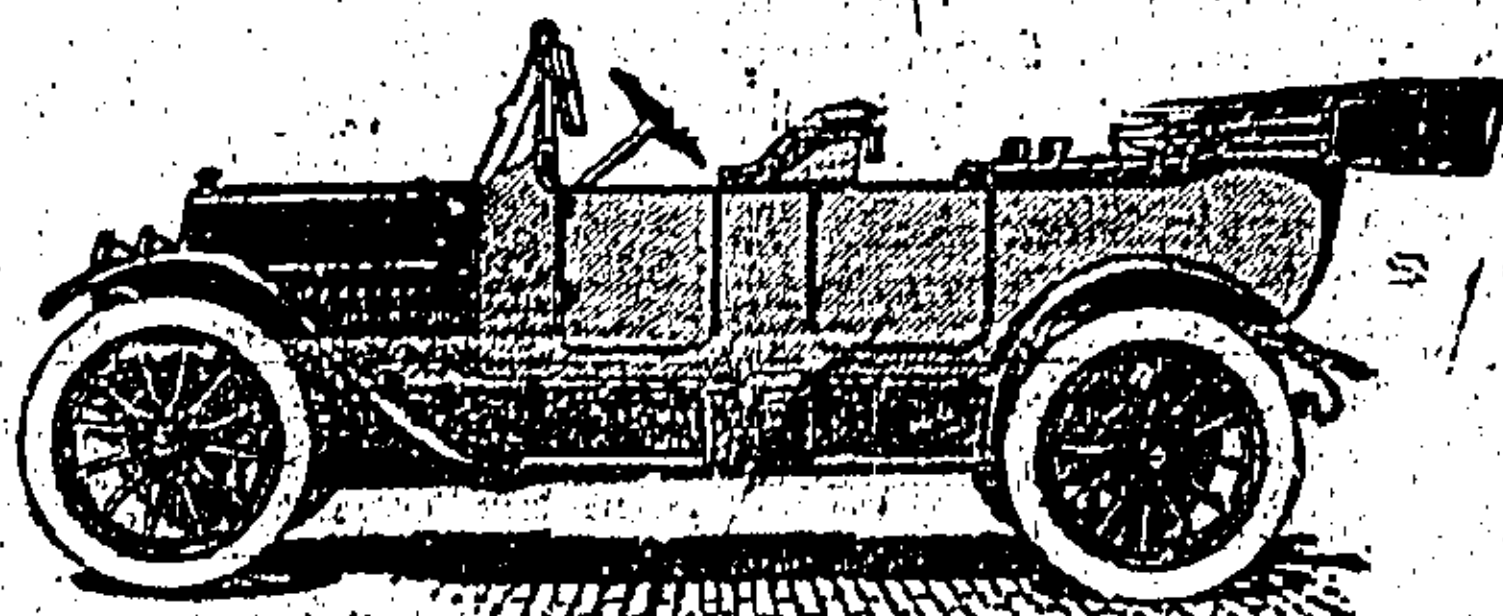
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GENERAL NEWS.

Dundonald's Terror.
The war recalls the terrible invention known as "Dundonald's Terror"—the dread secret which lies at the War Office. The plan was invented by Lord Dundonald over a century ago and submitted to the British Government, which on three separate occasions refused to accept it on the grounds of its inhumanity and the utter annihilation which it would cause. The invention was a method to annihilate fortresses, armies, and fleets by one conclusive blow. The several committees which reported on the horrible thing were satisfied that it possessed all the dread powers claimed for it. Lord Dundonald, in 1812, flared to wipe out Tou'on, take Flushing at one blow, and sweep the seas of the French. During the Crimean War he flared to reduce Cronstadt and Sevastopol, and annihilate the Russians. The Government refused on the grounds of the inhuman butchery it would cause. The slightest hint of the invention has never leaked out. England may use it some day—when in her last extremity.

"Whistling Jimmy."
A military correspondent of the *Globe* writes: General Grierson was one of those officers who can get the most out of his subordinates by adopting a quiet, cheerful and unaffected manner with them. "Whistling Jimmy," he was called by the infantry captains, who always felt at ease with him, and were led to explain their views in a confidential chat. But General Grierson was no duce, as his work as a staff captain in the Intelligence Branch of the War Office in the early 'nineties remains to testify. He translated and adapted to British formations a German work in which the invasion of 1870 was fought again under ideal conditions—a work in which his chief, General Brackenbury, took great interest—and those who possess this scarce book will show you the war in France being conducted by General "England" and his confederates, on the basis of facts that were given in the German Official History of the war.

Unsafe to Speak English.
A party of seven English refugees, including one lady, arrived at Leith recently from Denmark, and related their experiences of an exciting journey from Berlin. They stated that when it became known that England had declared war against Germany the feeling against this country revolved itself, and it was unsafe to speak English in the streets, so bitter was the hostility displayed. At the British Consulate they were arrested as prisoners of war and taken to a police office, where they found a hundred other English people also arrested. An hour later they were driven in a van to the central police office, and ultimately were given two hours to quit for Sax-nitz, where they could get a boat for Sweden. An ordinary journey of four hours was lengthened into nineteen.

Revolutionary Outbreak in Manchuria.
On the night of the 8th instant several scores of Chinese wearing badges on their arms and carrying a banner with an inscription "Down with Yuan Shih-kai" attacked the Chinese police station at P'u-Chi-hu, not far from Liaoyang. The police, after offering some resistance, took to their heels. The rioters then proceeded to attack the Governor's office. The Governor's residence was demolished by bombs, and the office taken possession of. All the official documents were destroyed, and the prison was thrown open and the prisoners numbering fifty taken out. They were then dressed in policemen's uniforms and supplied with firearms that had been captured and are now guarding the place against attack. The Governor has disappeared. Some say he has been captured by the revolutionaries, who have occupied the whole town. A revolutionary flag is now flying over the Governor's office. The ranks of the revolutionaries are being gradually increased, but no Chinese troops for their suppression have arrived as yet. On the 9th the rebels collected a large amount of money and property from the principal residents of the town.

NOTICE



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Laws of Capture at Sea.

"International law to-day allows a belligerent State in time of war to capture and confiscate the merchant ships belonging to private citizens of its enemy State, and whatever merchandise they may contain."

This declaration, laid down by the authority of Lord Loreburn, a former Lord Chancellor of England, in his book on "Capture at Sea," is of vital and peculiar importance to Australia, in view of the detention in our ports and the capture in our seas of several German vessels during the past few days, says the *Sydney Evening News*.

Lord Loreburn also lays it down that "at sea private property, whether needed or not for the naval forces, can be and often is confiscated in some countries for the benefit of the State, but in ours and in some others, for the profits of the officers and crew of the vessel which effects the capture," so that the men of the Australian Fleet may get welcome additions to their salaries if there are many German vessels found in our waters. Vessels of any nationality whatever, if they are found carrying contraband to the enemy, or assisting him, may also be confiscated.

These practices in one form or another are defined under the sanction of international law, but this law itself is merely a mass of customs, precedents, and conventions, a great part of which are by no means uniform, and some of which are the subject of vehement dispute. There is no Parliament of nations in which a predominant opinion may be imposed on the minority. The seizure of the enemy's ships has the sanction of long usage in the past. It originated in the theory that when nations are at war all their subjects are mutual enemies, and a species of private war can legitimately be waged between them. This survived for a long time at sea in the form of privateering, under which adventures were licensed by the belligerent State to prey upon the commerce of its enemy. Privateering was, however, abolished by the Declaration of Paris in 1856, which almost all the Powers have accepted. Vessels of war only are still allowed to pursue this practice. Several nations, notably the United States, have maintained a ready opposition to the practice, but Great Britain, in spite of her huge mercantile marine and because probably of her powerful navy, has been continuously the principal supporter of the right of enemy capture. In this connection it is interesting to note that the net tonnage of the mercantile marine of the British Empire is more than four times as large as that of Germany.

"It would be a great mistake," says Lord Loreburn, "to suppose that in future the regular navy of a belligerent state will alone be able to prey upon commerce. A new species of ships of prey has arisen. In 1870 the German Government addressed an appeal to sailors and shipowners inviting them

to place their services and resources at the disposal of the country as a volunteer fleet under naval discipline. This example has been followed by other Powers, and now very many, if not all, of the fast merchantmen of all nations act as merchantmen in time of peace, but become warships in time of war. We shall do well to realise what that means to our mercantile marine if we are at war. Our enemy would suddenly convert into warships, placing them under naval discipline, any merchant ships, fast or slow, large or small, that he pleased, and let them loose on our commerce. He might buy, through intermediaries, scores of suitable ships from any neutral Power or even from British owners without the State or private seller knowing anything of the purpose for which they are bought. Having got them, the enemy might have them transferred on the high seas if not in neutral waters, and still treat them as merchant ships entitled to neutral hospitality till the moment came for hoisting the flag. This illustration may serve to show conclusively what kind of warfare we must expect in any conflict at sea. We are not to take comfort in the thought that our navy can triumph over every hull. We should still have to reckon with the war against commerce which could be carried on by any ship army with only a few small guns, not differing, unless it may be in speed, from scores and scores of trading ships which are to be bought at a price and might, in complete innocence, be sold at a price, out of our own mercantile marine, even when we are ourselves at war. Do not let us rest under the delusion that there will be a great battle and a glorious victory, and after that the enemy's flag will disappear from the seas. We have had fair warning that in the opinion of other nations it is lawful to convert merchant ships into warships on the high seas, and some say, even to reconquer them, and to repeat the operation as you please, and there is no duty on any neutral State to prevent ships of its mercantile marine from being sold while the war is in progress, provided they are not armed within its jurisdiction. The danger to our commerce from such possibilities speaks for itself.

It is said, however, that our loss would be much less than that of our enemies, and that we could so use this weapon as to compel them to sue for peace.

Lord Loreburn then goes on to pre-suppose a war with Germany, in which the other powers would be neutral, and he says: "No one can be certain which nation would suffer most from surprise seizures, but the number of British ships in, or within reach of, German waters, might exceed the number of German ships in British waters or on the high seas. In any case surprise seizures would be all over within a fortnight, and we should settle down to normal warfare. It would be 'catch what you can.' Obviously we should not catch very much, because German ships would remain in port out of reach. Attacks upon our ocean commerce

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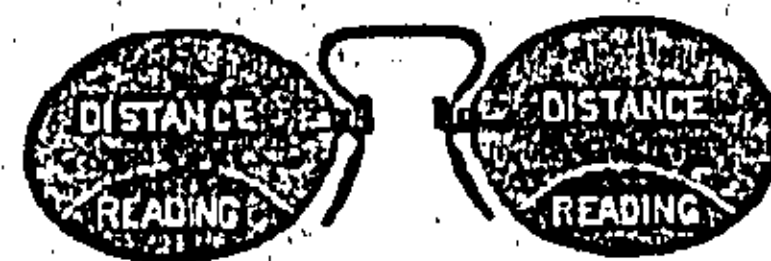
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German and Austrians Turned out of Portsmouth. All Germans and Austrians have been ordered to leave Portsmouth within three days. The Police are now turning them out of the town. One hundred and seventeen Germans were charged at Cardiff to-day with landing from ships without the leave of the Aliens' Office. They were handed over to the military authorities.

NOTICES.

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914.

THE INELASTIC SANITARY BOARD.

There appears to be a feeling in some quarters that Mr. Goldring's motion, which was carried at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday last, was somewhat unfortunate, in the light of existing circumstances. So much has more than once been suggested to us, though we doubt whether this is the general feeling. But the opinion of the minority, even though it is based on sentiment, is worth considering. In this case it is based on mere sentiment—the sentiment that, in a time of stress, much should be overlooked and forgiven if necessary. A careful reading of the speeches of Mr. Goldring and the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, however, fails to reveal any criticism of the Sanitary Department that would tend to hamper it in its work at this time, and we take it that the last thing that was in their minds was to be unduly critical.

In point of fact no one at present, whether private individual or newspaper, would seek for a moment to be other than critically helpful. The public, indeed, would not tolerate any other attitude. But it is not unfair to suggest that at a time like this, even more than at another time, the work of the Sanitary Board should be carried out as efficiently as can be. It is safe to assume, of course, that the crisis is past and that Hongkong will emerge undisturbed from the war. But it might have been otherwise; and had the worst happened, it would have been a matter of first importance to have had the city kept in the best possible sanitary condition. That point is so evident that it need not be argued.

The question we have heard discussed more than once during the past few days is whether an volunteers, if the crisis had come, or as sanitary inspectors the men of the Sanitary Department could have done better work. But we submit that is not, or should not be, the question at all. The real point is whether the Department at such a time, should not be sufficiently elastic to meet an extra strain without impairing its efficiency at all. If it is not—if it partially fails at the very time when it should show most efficiency—then the Sanitary Board may as well close its doors at such a time. There is no use of holding meetings, if the work of the Department is left partially undone. In saying all this we are not of a mind to be unduly critical; we merely speak with an eye to the future. The Sanitary Department—like every other public body—should be so constituted as to stand a strain without breaking down, and we hope to see his done in the near future. And, having said so much, we may offer a word of congratulation to the inspectors who have of late faced their ordinary and their volunteering duties with very courageously. Whatever may be said of the system, the individuals have done good work.

The Loyal West.

There is quite a sprinkling of Westcountrymen in Hongkong, and they will be interested to know that their fellow-countrymen at home have nobly answered their country's call in the war crisis. Devon and Cornwall probably send a larger proportion of their sons into the Royal Navy than any other counties in England, and, what is more, from those counties—Cornwall in particular—come a great body of Naval Reserve men. In the sailing districts especially the calling up of the Reserves has taken away the majority of the best men, but they have splendidly responded to the call of duty. In the little fishing town of St. Ives nearly all the able-bodied men have been required—and fine men and strong they are. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the first sacrifice of war—the sinking of one of our cruisers—involved the loss of a gallant crew of Westcountrymen.

Capturing German Trade. In our leading article of yesterday we took notice, at some length, of the plans which are being made, with Government assistance, for capturing for Britain as much as possible of Germany's colonial and foreign trade. Following on what was then said, it is of interest to note that attention is being given also to home markets. We read that many leading British manufacturers have made up their minds to capture branches of trade which have hitherto been largely in the hands of our enemies, and with this end in view they have procured from the principal retail houses in London samples of cheap German articles for which there is a demand, and are taking steps necessary for their manufacture. With movements such as these under way, the time should soon come when articles "Made in Germany" will give place to those of British manufacture.

The Farmers' Misfortune. Were it not that the war has every other topic at present, we should probably have heard a deal more of the tragedy of North Kiangsu—a farming tragedy. At the end of May the wheat crop was almost ripe and was admitted to be the finest for years. But just as reaping time was imminent, a dry west wind, full of dust, came along and shivered the wheat, and in many cases scarcely enough was gathered for seed. That was bad enough, but the troubles of the farmers were not yet over. They set about planting the autumn crop, and again they were blessed with plenty of rain and sunshine. Again, too, the crop was large and was almost ready for reaping when the heaviest floods for years came along and worked terrible destruction. A blow of this kind at the very time when the money market is tight everywhere is sufficient to daunt anyone, but the Chinese farmer keeps a rare spirit in the face of misfortune.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., contain the following intimations:—

Joined.—The following men are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—1815 Pte. P. Keyser transferred from Reserves to Civil Service Company dated 15. 9. 14; 1646 Pte. W. Thomson to Stretcher Bearer Section.

Promotion.—Pte. D. K. Blair is promoted to Sergeant to be 1/0 Signalling Section to date 28. 9. 14.

Parades.—Parades for Tuesday 29th instant:—5.15 p.m. Recruits (except those not passed out). Right Section M. G. Co. fall in at Sh. at Range Kennedy Road at 5.15 p.m. for Musketry under Sergt. Major and Sgt. Major Murphy D.O.L. 5.40 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery 15th Brigade Drill at Victoria, Cap. 6.45 p.m. Drilling Recruits Groups 1 and 2 under S. M. Colley, D.O. L. 1. Remainder of Groups 1 and 2 under Company Officers.

Detail.—On duty Group 3. Officers on duty Lieut. Hatchell, 2nd Lt. Wright and 2nd Lt. Swire. Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. Swire.

DAY BY DAY.

THE BEAUTIFUL IS AS USEFUL AS THE USEFUL.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.

The Mails.
American Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Korea to-day.
Australian Mail.—Closed to-day at 8 a.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closed to-day at 10 a.m.
French Mail.—Closed to-day at 11 a.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closes to-day at 11.30 a.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 10 a.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.11 16d.

St. Andrew's Society.
The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society takes place at the City Hall at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Auction.
To-morrow at noon Mr. G. P. Lammett is selling three steam launches at the Typhoon Refuge, Mong Kok-tsu.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Atholl are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

The Settlement.
The September settlement in Hongkong among those interested in stocks and shares took place yesterday and was very satisfactory. There was nothing untoward to report, all obligations being met.

A Nasty Fall.
A Chinese named Mo Yau, residing in a matshed at Tai Hang village, has been sent to the Hospital suffering from injuries sustained through falling from a tree.

Sale of the Cargo.
The cargo shipped from Hongkong by the s.s. Salsette on the 25th inst. included 150 bales of waste silk and 1,880 packages of tea for London, as well as 281 bales of raw silk for Marseilles.

Commander Norton.
Commr. R. G. Norton, who was in command of the Hogue, which is reported to have been sunk in the North Sea by a submarine, was well known and very popular on the China coast in the later "nineties," when he was a lieutenant on board H.M.S. Centurio.

No Muzzle.
This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector McHardy prosecuted Mr. Wm. Davies, manager of the Seamen's Institute, for allowing his dog to go abroad without having its muzzle on. The defendant was fined five dollars.

A Good Haul.
A Chinese student, residing at 274, Des Vaux Road Central, reports to the police that while on a trip from Canton to Hongkong last night, on the s.s. Tai Lee, some person stole his waistcoat from the saloon. The garment contained a gold watch and chain valued at \$76, a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles valued \$18, and \$20 in money.

A Night Visitor.
A Chinese woman residing at 123, Connaught Road Central, top floor, has reported to the police that she was awakened this morning by a noise in her room. She saw a man in the room, and she called out for assistance. The intruder then bolted, taking with him jewellery valued at \$338, and fifteen pieces of clothing valued \$90.50. The man had gained admission through a door which had been left open.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 1 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Southern Formosa moving W. or N.W.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

AN ABSENCE OF NEWS.

Allies Show a Fine Fighting Spirit.

When Mr. McKenna took charge of the Press Bureau the other day a promise was made that fuller news would be issued, but it has not yet worked out as expected. News just at present is decidedly scarce. The world is watching the greatest battle in history—a battle the magnitude of which baffles the imagination of the ordinary man—and until a definite solution is found there will be little to tell. But what little is made public shows that the Germans realise to the full the desperate character of their position. During twenty-four hours "the whole front of the Germans" incessantly attacked with extraordinary violence day and night, evidently trying to break the lines of the Allies, with a uniformity denoting instructions from the High Commander to find a solution of the battle. From a German point of view, of course, it is imperative that that solution should be found early. Merely to hold on is, for them, to fight a losing fight.

A Fine Feeling.

A Paris *communiqué* states that "the morale of the troops is excellent" despite the exertions they have had to face for days past. "The commanders even have difficulty in restraining the desire of the men to come to grips with an enemy which is sheltered in defensive positions." Quite evidently the allied troops feel themselves superior to the enemy, and that feeling will go a long way towards carrying them to victory. The phrase "come to grips" is worth noting. For years the average man has believed that the days of hand-to-hand fighting were gone for good and all and that battles would be decided with armies lying far apart. But the present war has proved that the bayonet is still a useful weapon, the correct handling of which goes a long way towards winning a battle. Evidently our men are quite anxious to get in on the enemy and give him a taste of steel. That spirit, at the end of many days' fighting, is nothing short of remarkable.

A Miscalculation.

Indeed, one of the miscalculations which Germany made, when she entered upon this war (and she made many) was to underestimate the fighting spirit alike of the British and French. In our own case, she anticipated trouble in Ireland, if Britain should go to war, trouble in South Africa, in India, in Egypt, in Canada and a want of support from Australia. She did not anticipate that, at the first whisper of war, all differences would be laid aside and that all parts of the Empire would stand shoulder to shoulder as they have done. War at best is a thing of horror and yet from it may spring more than a little of good. Aside from the actual causes for which we are fighting, this war has already done good. It has shown how the people of the Empire are still as loyal as of old and how they are determined to make any sacrifices to the national needs of the moment. Outside of Britain, too, it has done good. Poland has been offered autonomy under Russian suzerainty, with freedom in religion and language. "The hour has sounded when the sacred dream of your fathers may be realised." The decision, it is true, was (no doubt) made for strategic purposes, but what matters that since it has been made at all? The prospective restoration of Poland cannot but be welcomed on whatever grounds it has been granted.

Pigeons Arouse Suspicion.
London, Aug. 27.—William Whitehead, a naturalised Englishman, who is the proprietor of an hotel at Dover, has been charged with espionage, and remanded to Harwich. Evidence was given that pigeons were released by Whitehead at the same time as submarines and torpedo boats left the harbour.

HONGKONG LADIES.

How They Help Might Sufferers from the War.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

In glancing over a copy of one of the leading London dailies to hand by a recent mail, the writer was struck by the fact that many charitable organisations which ordinarily carry on a silent but most valuable work in helping the needy and the afflicted have suddenly come into the limelight of publicity because their past work has made them ready to shoulder many of the great burdens which the war imposes upon the charitable. Such a body is the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, which for very many years has been labouring quietly in various parts of the country by making useful garments for the use of the indigent poor. Now that war has broken out, Queen Mary has issued a stirring call to the women of England requesting that all the Needlework Guilds throughout the British Isles should "organise a large collection of garments for those who will suffer on account of the war." In the hope that work of a similar kind may be taken up in Hongkong, the task to which this admirable organisation is putting its hands may with advantage be outlined at this moment.

Under the advice of those at the head of the Guild, each centre up and down the country is setting to work to make garments which will be of service to the soldiers, sailors and Territorials, to their families, to the Naval and Military Hospitals, and to those among the poorer classes of the population who will suffer from any distress that may arise. Many of the letters which have been received at headquarters have been very touching indeed; the writers have had little to give but their own personal services, but they are passionately eager to offer these for the help of the soldiers, sailors and the needy. The various centres give advice as to patterns and materials, organise the workers, and collect, overlook and forward all completed work to headquarters. Lists of the kinds of garments required have been circulated, with particulars regarding materials, as well as reliable paper patterns for the guidance of workers.

This is only a brief sketch of what is being achieved, but it will quickly be seen how great a work is being taken in hand. And the point naturally occurs to one whether or not the ladies of Hongkong could not do a small part along the same lines. There may, for all the writer knows, be some bodies in our midst who have already begun such a work. If so, they are keeping the fact largely to themselves. The best plan, however, would be for a general appeal to be made to all the women of the Colony, a committee formed, and the work properly organised. The writer is aware that some of our womenfolk have volunteered as nurses, and are thus showing a willingness to do something to help the sufferers. But there must be many others who are not fitted for work of this kind, whereas all can help with the needle. Will some-one come forward and start a Hongkong Needlework Guild for the benefit of sufferers from the war?

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong and Coast Port Contributions.

We have received the following statement regarding the Prince of Wales' Fund:—

Subscribers	Amounting to
to 28th inst. Monthly.	
Hongkong, 154...	\$948.24
Swatow 21...	210.00
Amoy 7...	600.00
Kingman 4...	24.00
189	\$1,242.24
20 Hongkong	
Donations	1,048 00
4 Swatow Donations	175 00
1 Amoy Donation	10 00
	\$2,475.24

FIRE FLOAT DEMONSTRATION.

Hongkong Apparatus Does Splendid Work.

A demonstration by the Fire Brigade on their fire float took place yesterday afternoon for the purpose of affording an opportunity to Commander Magalhães Correa, of the Portuguese gunboat *Ataria*, of inspecting this useful adjunct to fire-fighting. The No. 1 launch was used, and shortly after four o'clock it proceeded to Yau-ma-tei typhoon shelter, where the first part of the display was carried out. In order to show the pumping power of the engines, a nozzle mounted in a fashion akin to a bow-chaser was used. Through this the engines threw the enormous quantity of 2,700 gallons per minute, equal to thirteen tons weight of water at a pressure of 250 lbs. to the square inch. With this an immense jet was thrown high into the air, the falling spray helping in the bright sunlight to reflect a brilliant rainbow. This main jet seemed capable of putting out any fire by itself, so great was the force and the amount of water pumped in a minute.

A landing was then made on the reclamation at Yau-ma-tei, where tests were further made through lengths of hose pipe. In the first place two thousand feet of 2.3.4 inch hose was run out to four nozzles, and when water was turned on from the float a pressure of 150 lbs. to the square inch was measured at the jet. We are informed that this pressure could be maintained through half a mile of hose. A shorter length of four-inch hose was afterwards run out with a larger jet, requiring quite a number of men to hold it. This also threw large jet and seemed more remarkable for the amount of water it could throw on a building than for any great pressure.

We understand that the Portuguese Government at Macao is contemplating the purchase of such a machine, and it was for this purpose that a demonstration was held. Beside Commander Correa, there were also present, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. McEwen, Chief Engineer MacDonald, Chief Inspector Gourlay and Station Officer Lane.

LATE POPE AND THE WAR.

Blesses the Combatants, but not the Originators.

The following has been translated from *La Voce del Popolo* of August 14:—

Last Sunday, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the exaltation to the Throne of Pius X., the Austrian Ambassador proceeded to the Vatican to present to His Holiness the Pope his congratulations. The Ambassador was received in strictly private audience, which lasted for about an hour. It is not possible to give the tenor of the conversations, but one incident is known.

The Austrian Ambassador asked the Pope to bless the Austrian army engaged in the war, and His Holiness answered in solemn tones as follows:—

"As chief of the religion of Christ, which is a religion of charity and love, the Pope blesses all those who in obedience to the heads of their respective States have gone to the war, but he cannot extend his benediction to those who without just motives have thrown the world into an abyss of calamity and blood."

The Ambassador, so it is said, remained somewhat puzzled at this utterance and endeavoured to justify Austria for her part in the war. But His Holiness, in authoritative tones, replied:—

"Say to the Emperor, your lord, that God has already judged the motives which gave rise to the war, and, as regards the men, history will speak. In the meantime, may the blessing of God come down upon you and your family."

The Ambassador then withdrew from the audience, much moved by the imperious and outspoken form of His Holiness's utterances.

WAR ITEMS.

The following items are from the *Manchurian Daily News*:—
Base of Japanese Operations.
 When the siege line at the rear of the Kiauchau Fortress Zone has been completely formed, the base of Japanese operations in Shantung is expected to be shifted elsewhere, where better shelter from the wind and waves is afforded.

Tsingtau Inhabitants Alarmed.
 The news that the Japanese have occupied Chimo has alarmed the inhabitants of Tsingtau, and many are fleeing to Tsinan.

Japanese Press Censorship.
 Tokyo, Sept. 17.

The censorship of newspapers and magazines was commenced yesterday. All matters calculated to run counter to the provisions of the Alliance and other agreements with the friendly Powers and to mislead the public about the conclusion of new alliances and agreements, groundless reports about China, France, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States, discourses and rows matters of a provocative nature, criticisms against the Sovereigns of any Powers, references to aggressive designs on foreign territories, etc., are to be suppressed.

The Pope's Peace Movement.
 New York, Sept. 14.

His Holiness Benedict XV, prompted by the hope for a speedy restoration of peace, asked the Ambassadors of the Belligerent Powers at Rome to ascertain of their respective Governments whether the peace proposition to be presented by His Holiness would be considered.

Conditions About Kaoin.
 There are many Chinese refugees flocking to Kaoin from Tsingtau.

The district west of Weihien was inundated. Kaoin was submerged four feet deep. A railway bridge across the Wei River was washed away and the railway traffic was suspended for a time, although it was partially resumed on Saturday week.

Chinese Prefects in Neutral Zone.

The Chinese prefects in the neutral zone have taken refuge under the Red Cross flag.

The Central Neutrality Office, Peking, despatched Gen. Yin-chang to Kiauchau as Foreign Interference Officer.

No Germans at Pingtu.
 Tokyo, Sept. 14.

According to an official report reaching the War Office, a cavalry force of the Japanese Expedition arrived at Pingtu on Thursday, the 10th. No Germans could be found thereabout. Appearances indicate that there are some German troops near China.

Petition Written in Blood.

One of the Japanese despatch-boats in the Blockading Squadron is engaged most actively in the mine clearing operations before Kiauchau Bay. Her crew contains over thirty sailors, who applied to go on board her by petitions written in their own blood.

Mukden Under Strict Guard.
 Mukden, Sept. 13.

The precaution against revolutionists has become doubly rigorous at Mukden since the Panchihui episode. Many a Japanese pedestrian has been challenged in the streets by the Chinese authorities.

Reconnoitring by Japanese Torpedo-Destroyer.

A Japanese torpedo-destroyer under command of Lieut.-Commander Aoki reconnoitred Laoshan Harbour and drove away the enemy's lookout-boats.

German Warships in Kiauchau Bay.

The German warships in Kiauchau Bay, which attempted to obstruct at intervals the mine-clearing operations of the Japanese Squadron under cover of the battery fire, have been quietly confined in the recess of the Bay, apparently satisfied of the futility of their obstructive operations.

Activity of Japanese Cavalry Scouts.

According to an official statement, the main body of the Japanese cavalry arrived at Chimo on Monday.

Japanese cavalry scouts under an officer drove away ten German troopers between Chimo and Liuting on Sunday and wounded two of them.

The Past Recalled.

Feature by feature the German Emperor has imitated the scenes of 1870. Like his grandfather,

he declined to enter Berlin until the state of war had been proclaimed. Like his grandfather, he addressed the people from the bronze balcony of the palace. As in 1870, the order for general mobilization was promulgated to the accompaniment of Cathedral bells, and, as in 1870, the War Office was shut—because its work was nominally accomplished—as soon as the machinery of mobilization was set moving. It was even asserted that Von Moltke, like his great predecessor, had arranged to take a few days holiday.

Earl Kitchener's Secretaries.
 Earl Kitchener has not "adopted" Mr. Asquith's private secretaries at the War Office, though he has retained the services of Mr. H. J. Creed, an experienced official of the department who is now acting as private secretary to his third War Minister—Colonel Seely, Mr. Asquith, and Earl Kitchener. Sir George Arthur, who takes the place of the Hon. A. M. Henley as his colleague, has been service in Egypt and South Africa.

Army Commissions.
 The offer of 2,000 temporary commissions in the Army carries with it an allowance of £20 for uniform and £5 15s. for equipment. If this does not sound over-liberal at the first blush it must be remembered that full dress is hardly likely to be necessary. In the Territorial force an officer on joining is allowed a similar outfit grant of £20. His only obligatory uniform is service dress, and for £21 he can purchase three suits—mess, blue, and service dress.

Football Grounds Commandeered.
 Amongst the football grounds that have been commandeered are those of Stockport County, Notts County, and Manchester City.

At present over 300 horses are tethered on the last-named ground.

Telephone Censorship.

It is understood (says the *Daily Telegraph*) that a modified form of censorship has been established over the telephone system of Great Britain. No one is allowed to speak except in English, and those attempting to use any other language are at once cut off.

Racing Men Under Arms.

Amongst the many racing men who are under arms there may be mentioned Captain D. McCalmont, the owner of Tetrarch; Captain Tomlinson, the polo player, who has ridden successfully between the flags; Captain O'Brien Butler; Mr. Wyndham, 1st Lieut. Guards; Lord Hugh Grosvenor; Captain Bambury, Coldstream; Mr. K. R. Palmer; Captain Gibbon, R.A.; the Cambridge rowing coach and winner of a jumping prize for officers at the International Horse Show; Captain Paynter; Captain Newton, and many others who will, of a certainty, bring honour to the Sport of Kings upon the field of battle.

Sportsman-Soldiers.

Several well-known sportsmen have answered the call of their country. The committee of the Buckinghamshire Cricket Association have cancelled their programme, for eight of their eleven are either serving or are about to serve in the Army. A. de Rothschild, S. G. Fairbairn, P. L. Frith, W. B. Franklin, W. E. Hazelton, P. W. le Gros, D. H. Field, Stacey, and C. A. E. Sewell, of Sandhurst, have all volunteered. Of county cricket captains, P. F. Warner (Middlesex), Sir A. White (Yorkshire), A. H. Horby (Lancashire), E. P. Chaplin (Sussex), Captain Baginbald (Derbyshire), A. W. Carr and P. Pearson Gregory (both of Notts), have withdrawn from the game, and F. E. Bacon, the secretary of Hants, announces that a suggestion has been made to form a corps composed of the professional cricketers of England for home defence. The Hampshire players are ready to join if such a corps is raised. Among other prominent sportsmen who have answered the call are Captain W. M. Turner, the Essex batsman; R. Firth, Nottingham Forest footballer; A. Moore, a forward of Hull Kingston Rovers; J. Chapman, the Derbyshire cricketer; J. C. Brain, a forward of Hull Kingston Rovers; Aubrey T. Sharp, the Leicestershire cricketer; G. Cook, three-quarter back of Oldham; J. McIntosh, centre half-back and captain of Hull City, and N. J. A. Foster, the raquet player and Worcestershire cricketer.

THE ATTACK ON KIAUCHAU.

Change of Landing-Place.

The following items are from the *Japan Chronicle*.—

A ship's officer who arrived at Shimonoseki on the 18th inst., informed a *Mainichi* correspondent that the clearing operations off a new landing-place that had been chosen for the Japanese troops were completed a few days ago. In future only provisions and war supplies will be landed at Lungkou, and the troops will be sent to the new landing-place. The result of the clearing operations shows that the number of mines laid off Tsingtau did not exceed a thousand. (This is interesting in view of the report some time ago that "thousands" of mines had been swept up and destroyed.)

A Chefoo dispatch to the *Asahi* states that the Japanese camp followers, who have swarmed into Lungkou from Korea and Manchuria, are in a fix.

Encomium on Japanese Discipline.

The Governor of Wei-cheng, in a report to the Governor-General of Shantung, speaks in the highest terms, says the *Mainichi*, of the discipline maintained among the Japanese troops, which, he says, is even better than during the Russo-Japanese war. The Governor-General of Shantung, believing it expedient to strengthen the guard at Tsinan-fu as the siege develops, has applied for the Peking Government's permission to recall the 18th Regiment from Konchou.

Movements at Tsinan.

A *Mainichi* dispatch from Chefoo states that the Germans are concentrating towards Tsinan, and that as fast as they arrive the Chinese in the neighbourhood take flight for the north.

A Tsinan-fu message to the same paper states that three German horsemen have been captured by a party of 25 Chinese along the Shantung railway, but it does not state what they were doing.

The British Forces.

According to the *Asahi*, the British force participating in the attack on Tsingtau is about two battalions strong, drawn chiefly from the guards stationed at Peking. The detachment is led by Major-General Barnardiston, who was appointed in May last year to the command of the British troops in North China. Military attaches from the Embassy arrived at Shimonoseki on Friday morning on their way to Shantung to take part in the attack on Tsingtau by the Nippon-maru.

Expedition of Japanese Operations.

As already reported, a further contingent of the Japanese troops dispatched for the attack on Tsingtau, commenced landing at Laoshan Bay which is about 25 miles from Tsingtau. This new landing place, which is much nearer Tsingtau than Lungkou, is said to be for the purpose of expediting military operations, which had been delayed on account of the storms.

Germans Killed Near Tsinan.

Tsinan and the neighbourhood have now been securely occupied by the Japanese troops, who are continuing their advance. In the vicinity of Tsinan a collision has occurred between Japanese and German cavalry scouting parties, in which two Germans were killed.

Another Aerial Attack on Tsingtau.

An Admiralty report states that on the 16th instant a naval aeroplane, with Lieutenants Yamada and Osaki on board, flew over Tsingtau for scouting purposes. The aviators dropped several bombs on ships, the wireless station, and the electric power station. One of the bombs was seen to strike a large steamer in the harbour, from which dense smoke immediately arose.

The same day Lieutenants Wada and Takebe also carried out aerial scouting over the Tsingtau harbour.

Cavalry Skirmishes at the Pei-sha.

A War Office report says that on the 11th instant a squadron of Japanese cavalry advanced to Liuting, on the right bank of the Pei-sha. For about an hour, commencing from 11.30 a.m., the

DAIRY FARM NEWS. NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force. All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.
 SEPTEMBER, 1914.

TALE OF NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Capture by H.M.S. Berwick in the Atlantic.

Peking, Sept. 23.

The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's Agent at Peking:—

London, Sept. 22.

On September 12, H.M.S. Berwick captured the Hamburg-America Liner Spreewald. This vessel was known to be fitted as an armed merchant cruiser. At the same time two colliers were captured with 6,000 tons of coal and 180 tons of provisions for German cruisers operating in Atlantic waters.

The total number of German vessels captured by British vessels or by British port authorities is ninety-two. In addition ninety German vessels were detained in British ports on the outbreak of war, making a total of 187 German vessels in our possession at present.

Seventy British vessels were detained in German ports on the outbreak of war. Since then twelve British seagoing vessels have been captured and sunk out of upwards of 4,000 British vessels carrying on overseas trade.

troops engaged the enemy at Kutun-pu across the river. In the course of the fighting Captain Sakuma Zonji was killed and two soldiers were wounded. The killed and wounded of the enemy will not be less than ten.

As the result of this reconnaissance it has been ascertained that there are in the vicinity of Kitung-pu about 200 infantry and cavalry of the enemy, with several guns.

A Shanghai telegram to Japanese papers also reports this collision, and states that Baron Riesel, a reserve cavalry lieutenant, who was Secretary of the German Legation at Peking, was killed in the fight.

Germans Routed.

Another War Office report states that the contingent that landed in Laoshan Bay attacked on the 18th the enemy in a strongly fortified position on the hills south-west of Wan-chi-shang, with machine-guns. Towards the evening the enemy was routed. The Germans hurriedly retreated, leaving ammunition caps, belts, glasses, tents, bedding, etc. on the field. The Japanese sustained no casualty.

Gallant Act of the Japanese Bluejackets.

A report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron blockading Kiauchau Bay, published by the Navy Department, states that on the 30th ultimo a third-class boatswain named Ishi-maru, and two seamen, Seika and Shibagaki, on the torpedo-boat Kagero, sighted some floating mines. While trying to explode them, they were fired on from the fort at Huichuan point. It was really necessary to lower a boat to carry out their object, but instead of doing so they jumped into the sea and swam to the mines, made them fast to lines which they carried, and evenually exploded them. This gallant act deserved recognition in accordance with the Naval Regulations, and all three men have been promoted one grade.

Outpost Brush Near Tsingtau.

Tsingtau, Sept. 24.

Japanese outposts have crossed the frontier of the German leased territory, but the Germans are maintaining their positions. Skirmishes between outposts have taken place near Mecklenburg House in the Laoshan (about twenty-three miles from Tsingtau). A successful attack was made by the Germans upon the Japanese at Kletter-Pass in the mountains west of Laoshan.

It is officially announced that nobody has so far been killed in Tsingtau, except Baron Riesel.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st October, 1914. House No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip Certificates for 13 Shares issued as under:—
 11th March 1889 17296/9
 27th May 1890 17358/9. 23504.
 27th June 1896 17719/21. 19154. 21937/8.

in the name of Joao A. Da Luz (Deceased) of Hongkong, have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 13th proximo, now Scrip Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Joao A. Da Luz (deceased), and no transaction taking place under Scrip Certificates issued on the above-mentioned dates will be recognised by the Company.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1914.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BENRINNES,"

From SEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 12th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th October, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

Scientific Session 1913-14.

NOTICE.

A meeting will be held in the Reading Room at 6.00 p.m. on Friday, 2nd October.

BUSINESS.

Presentation of Medals for papers read.

Eng. Commander, G. W. ROOME, R.N., President, Chairman.

MACKINTOSH

W. & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

"SUMMIT" COLLARED SHIRTS

JACKER UNDERWEAR, etc.

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamships of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £8 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Mishima Maru Suwa Maru Capt. Mura	T. 16,000 T. 25,000 [WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m.] [WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m.]

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 [TUES., 6th Oct. at noon.] [TUES., 20th Oct. at noon.]
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Sekino Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 T. 9,300 [TUES., 29th Sept. at 9 a.m.] [WEDNES., 18th Oct.]
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,000 [SATURDAY, 13rd Oct.]
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Kirin Maru Capt. Teuda	T. 12,500 [TUESDAY, 29th Sept.]
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 [TUES., 29th Sept.] [THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.]
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COBE & Yokohama
† Cargo only.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
1st class.	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan. For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HOIHOW & H'PHONG	Kailong	30th Sept. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	30th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	1st Oct. at 4 p.m.
W'WEL, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Hulchow	2nd Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	4th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK & SWATOW	Chihli	7th Oct. at noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaoxing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong 29th Sept., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands
Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Kept on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tikaroom	SHAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tilpanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tilmanah	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tilbodas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tililwong	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tililap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tilmanock	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.
Displacement
Steamer. Tons & Speed

Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From Nanki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Sat., 14th Nov.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £65.

"Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	—	30th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	—	9th Oct. "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 29th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 2nd Oct. at 1 p.m.
Hailching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 6th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 30th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 4th Oct. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.
Mr. J. McFayden, third engineer, Maungang, has gone acting second engineer, same ship.
Mr. Winteron, second engineer, Maungang, is on leave.
Mr. R. J. McOlland, second officer, Koonshing, has gone second officer, Loongwo.
Mr. C. Alexander, second officer, Loongwo, is awaiting orders.
Mr. H. G. Forster, awaiting orders, is on leave.
Mr. A. T. Parry, awaiting orders, has gone acting chief engineer, Taksang.
Mr. G. B. V. Miller, chief engineer, Taksang, is awaiting orders.
Mr. F. Moore, acting third engineer, Suwo, has gone supernumerary third engineer, Koonshing.
Mr. G. W. Barolay, fourth engineer, Kutsang, has gone third engineer, same ship.
Mr. J. Collins, third engineer, Kutsang, has resigned.
Mr. R. Grant has been appointed fourth engineer, Kutsang.
Mr. J. J. Hunt has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Kutsang.
Mr. A. Williams, supernumerary second officer, Kutsang, is on leave.
Mr. J. Smith, second engineer, Loongang, has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.
Mr. W. J. Edwards, chief engineer, Loongang, is on leave.
Mr. J. McMahon, second engineer, Loongang, has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.
Mr. A. P. Charriol, supernumerary, Waishing, has gone supernumerary second officer, Yatsling.
Mr. E. D. Hanford, supernumerary second officer, Yatsling, has resigned.
Mr. P. Bayat has been appointed third engineer, Loongang.
Mr. A. E. Drummond, second officer, Koonshing, has resigned.
Mr. G. F. James, acting master, Kutwo, has gone chief officer, Tuckwo.
Mr. W. D. Rogers, acting chief officer, Tuckwo, has gone second officer, same ship.
Captain W. Gibb, from leave, has gone master, Kutwo.
Mr. A. S. Woodget, from awaiting orders, has gone chief officer, Koonshing.
Mr. R. O. Thompson, acting chief officer, Koonshing, has gone second officer, same ship.
Mr. R. H. McNair, from awaiting orders, has gone acting chief officer, Hangsang.
Captain S. Wilde, of the Waishing, has gone master, Hangsang.
Captain M. Piekoff, from leave, has gone master, Waishing.
Mr. A. Piper, supernumerary, Hangsang, has gone supernumerary third engineer, Oesang.
Mr. M. B. Davis, supernumerary third engineer, Oesang, is on leave.
Mr. J. S. Masson, from leave, has gone supernumerary second officer, Hangsang.
Mr. A. Livingston, from leave, has gone second engineer, Waishing.
Mr. L. McLaren, acting second engineer, Waishing, has gone third engineer, same ship.
Mr. R. Thomas, third engineer, Waishing, has gone third engineer, Maungang.
Mr. J. E. Runcie, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Kintling.
Mr. R. H. Brown, acting chief engineer, Kintling, has gone supernumerary second engineer, Hsin Peking.
Mr. D. McRae, acting second engineer, Szechuen, is on leave.
Mr. W. Anderson, third engineer, Wuchang, is on leave.
Mr. J. G. Campbell, third engineer, Fengtien, has gone third engineer, Wuchang.
Mr. J. T. Knott, supernumerary, Tatung, has gone supernumerary third engineer, Szechuen.
Mr. W. Patton, supernumerary, Szechuen, has gone acting third engineer, Fengtien.
Mr. R. J. Cain, supernumerary, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Yingchow.
Mr. J. S. de Wolf, chief officer, Yingchow, is on leave.
Mr. R. O. Nichol, second officer, Kiangfoo, has signed off.
Mr. F. Neville, from leave, has gone second officer, Kiangfoo.—
Shipping and Engineering.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'HAU, W'wei & Tientsin	Chipshing*	Wed., 30th Sept. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa...	Kwongsang*	Wed., 30th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunrang*	Sat., 3rd Oct. at noon
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang*	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taksang*	Sun., 4th Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI	Esang*	Wed., 7th Oct. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa...	Hangsang*	Wed., 7th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa...	Kutsang*	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage, Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, V'VER, STLE,
TACOMA & P'LAND...
VICTORIA, V'VER, STLE,
TACOMA & P'LAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

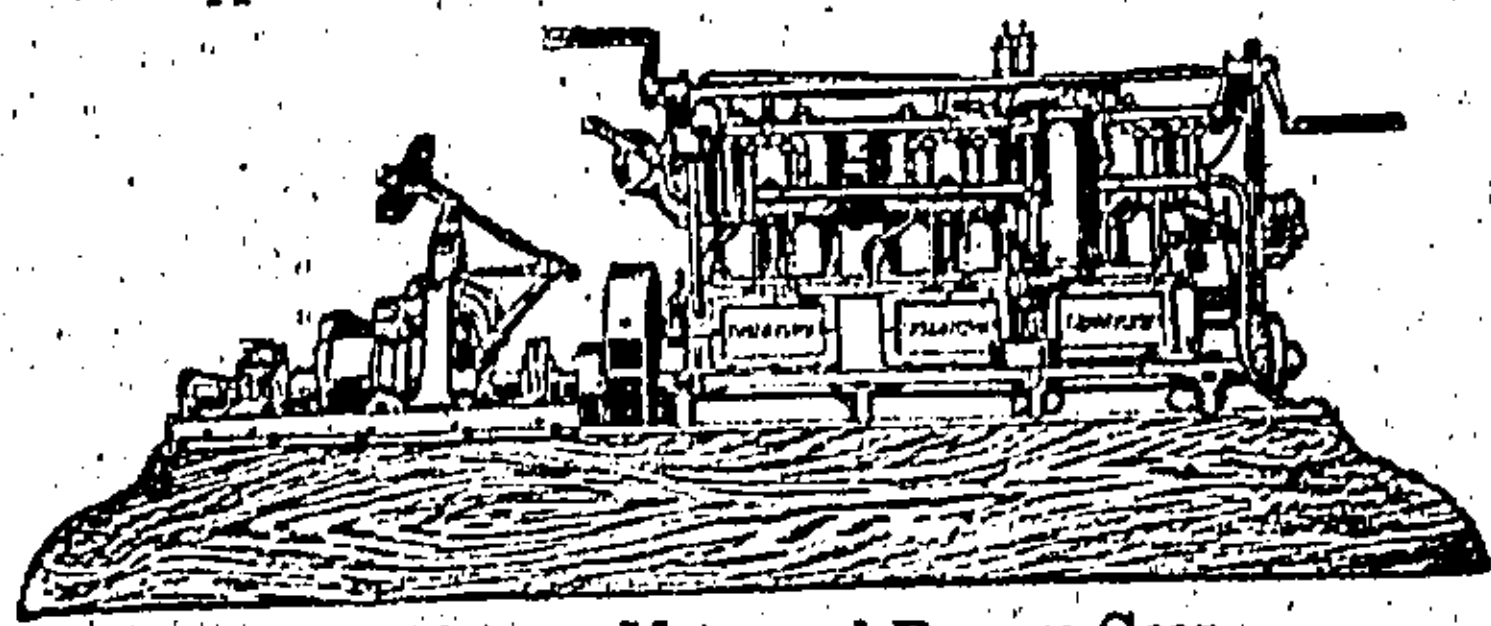
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70; Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 211.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool	Deucalion	B. & S.	1. Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	7. Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc. Namur		P. & O.	14. Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & New York	Ghazee	D. & Co.	30. Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	O. P. H.	30. Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Cardigan-shire	J. M. Co.	30. Sept.
Via B.O. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	1. Oct.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma etc.	Oaloonas	B. & S.	1. Oct.
San F'isco via S'hai & C.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	6. Oct.
South America via usual ports	Soiyo M.	P. M. Co.	6. Oct.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan & C.	Korea	N. Y. K.	8. Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'ile, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8. Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	14. Oct.
Victoria, B.O. & T'ma via S'hai & C.	Chunsaung	O. S. K.	14. Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14. Oct.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & C.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20. Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & C.	China	P. M. Co.	27. Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14. Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	30. Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	30. Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Bombay via S'pore etc.	Shinchiku M.	N. Y. K.	30. Sept.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	30. Sept.
Tientsin and Weihaiwei	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	30. Sept.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kajino M.	O. S. K.	1. Oct.
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	1. Oct.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3. Oct.
Sandakan	Chunsaung	J. M. Co.	3. Oct.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	3. Oct.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	7. Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto	D. & Co.	7. Oct.
Bangkok via Swatow	Chihli	B. & S.	7. Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Hitaohi M.	N. Y. K.	9. Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellere	P. & O.	17. Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22. Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25. Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tijmah	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Japan	Tijlatap	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Tijlaroom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijkembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 2nd October.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Pakhoi	Kaifong
Anping	Soshu Maru
Australia	St. Albans
Tientsin	Chipshing
Australia	Taiyuan
Swatow	Haimun
Calcutta	Kwongsang

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA arrived at Manila on the 24th instant at 4 p.m. and is expected to sail from that port for Hongkong Sunday afternoon and may be expected to arrive at this port at about noon on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA with the mails from the United States left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 23rd inst.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 17th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco on the 3rd October and rot on the 6th October as previously advised.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Lycan, Br. s.s. 4814, Walker, 12th inst—Singapore, 8th inst, Gen.—B. & S.	Sabine Rickmers, Dut. s.s. 373, J. Schormann, 15th inst—Tamaul, 12th inst, Ballast—A. P. Co.	Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2369, S. Suga, 17th inst—Japan, Sugar—D. & Co.	Shansi, Br. s.s. 1298, Simon, 17th inst—Hokow, 16th inst, Gen.—B. & S.
Selyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4865, H. Hinokuma, 25th inst—Moji, 20th inst, Gen.—T. K. K.	Valetta, Br. s.s. 3720, Mackie, 25th inst—New Darban, 27th ult, Case oil—S. O. and Co.	Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1199, Schenk, 25th inst—Wei Hai Wei, 19th inst, Gen.—J. M. and Co.	Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3444, R. Takeda, 25th inst—Manila, 23rd instant, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1434, Richard, 27th inst—Swatow, 26th inst, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Polynesian, Br. s.s. 3616, Sattineo, 27th inst—Shanghai, 24th inst, Gen.—M. M.	Anhui, Br. s.s. 1353, S. W. Eddy, 26th inst—Shanghai, 22nd Sept, Gen.—B. & S.	Chiyuen, Chinese s.s. 1177, Rom, 27th Sept—Shanghai, 22nd Sept, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanal, Br. s.s. 1223, Simons, 27th Sept.—Hongay, 24th Sept, Coal—B. & S.	Halyang, Br. s.s. 1363, A. E. Hodgins, 27th inst—Amoy, 26th inst, Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Hongkong, Fl. s.s. 745, H. Marguerite, 26th Sept—Hokow, 25th Sept, Gen.—A. R. Marty.	Yei Maru, Jap. s.s. 1953, Iain, 26th Sept—Wakamatsu, 26th Sept, Coal & Gen.—M. B. K.	Hanoi, Frisee, 743, Ch. Le Cheralier, 26th Sept—Fakoh, 25th Sept, Gen.—A. R. Marty.	Den d'Arlide, Br. s.s. 3735, Thomson, 26th Sept—Manila, 23rd Sept, Gen.—Order.	Shidzuka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4072, M. Deguchi, 27th Sept—Shanghai, 24th Sept, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 2354, Watters, 27th Sept—Singapore, 26th Sept, Case oil—D. & Co.	Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, H. Mathias, 26th inst, Holbow, 24th inst, Gen.—B. & S.	Kuikiang, Br. s.s. 1328, Jones, 26th inst—Swatow, 25th inst, Rice—B. & S.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1193, Jas Doyle, 26th inst—Hongay, 24th inst, 24th inst, Stone—S. T. & Co.	Huichow Fl. s.s. 1232, Shiao, 27th inst.—Tientsin, 31st inst, Gen.—B. & S.
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CONSIGNEES

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"MIDDLEHAM CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th October will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 19th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEELS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRING
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	{ 125' top 170' bottom }	20'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	19' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	250'	49' 3"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	250'	60'	14'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Commercial Dock	465'	85'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	475'	84'	21'	7' 6"	
Laurel Dock	311'				

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 1 X.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager, R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.M., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1914.

ACCOMMODATING PRISONER.

Suits His Age to the Magistrate's Queries.

This morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a jacket, valued at \$5.50, from a cook at the Hotel Mansions. The prosecutor said that he saw the defendant take the jacket from its peg, and at once gave chase. As he went, he blew a police whistle, and the prisoner, on the way down the stairs, threw away the jacket. Prosecutor, however, followed the prisoner, and caught him, when help for the latter arrived in the shape of his eldest brother, who assaulted prosecutor in an endeavour to release his relative. Subsequently three or four other men came up and assaulted the prosecutor for about ten minutes, as the result of which he had to let the prisoner go. He was, however, captured soon afterwards by a European constable.

The prisoner had nothing to say, save that he denied his guilt of the theft.

Inspector Kent, who was in charge of the case, produced records of a previous conviction against the prisoner, and said that the prosecutor's employer, Mr. Spittles, had also lost articles lately.

His Worship to the prisoner:—How old are you?—Sixteen.

Is it not a fact that you said you were sixteen when you were sentenced in 1911?—Well, I am nineteen now.

Nineteen! Is that all? Prisoner made no reply. He was sent to prison for six weeks with four hours' stocks.

STOLEN BRASS?

Where did it come from and who stole it?

On September 27, a Revenue Officer arrested a sampan man on board his sampan in possession of 20 ingots of brass, weighing 295 lbs. A woman who was in the sampan took the officer to the launch, O.X.O., lying at Statue Pier, which she said was the launch from which the brass was put on to her boat. It had been placed on her vessel by a man who had disappeared before the Revenue Officer came. On board the launch was a stoker, and the woman pointed him out as the man who had helped to put the metal on her boat. All the other members of the crew had absconded. Later in the day, the woman, in Hongkong, pointed out a third man as the one who engaged the sampan to take away the brass. The missing passenger was employed in the brass foundry of the Naval Yard and also absconded. The Naval Yard have not been able to say whether they have missed any brass from their stock.

This morning, the men were charged with being in unlawful possession of the metal and were remanded until Saturday, Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appearing for two of the three defendants.

FOR THE FRONT.

Shanghai Britishers Pass Through Hongkong.

On board the French Mail steamer Polynesian, which arrived in port yesterday and left for Europe to-day, is a party of seventeen Britishers from Shanghai who have volunteered for active service at the front. They are prepared to serve in any capacity required.

RICKSHA COOLIE FINED.

Wanted More than the Legal Fare.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. Harold Seth prosecuted a ricksha coolie for demanding more than his legal fare.

The defendant pleaded guilty. Mr. Seth said that the man had demanded more than the thirty cents which were usually paid to go to the Racecourse and back in the early morning. The man had given him trouble on other occasions.

A fine of \$3.00 was inflicted.

WIGWAM TENNIS CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club was held at the Clubhouse, Kowloon, on Saturday, Mr. Capell presiding. The report of the past season was of a gratifying nature, while the accounts showed a satisfactory balance in hand. Mr. C. Humphreys was re-elected Secretary and Mr. A. J. Carter appointed Treasurer, while the committee was appointed by ballot as follows:—Messrs. J. Oser Clark, A. O. Hansen, F. Hicks, L. Le Breton and H. Poulson. The question of entering the Tennis League in the coming season was left to the Committee, the general opinion being in favour of the Club participating. Votes of thanks to the outgoing officers concluded the meeting.

KOBE HARBOUR EXTENSION.

Progress of Works.

Seven years ago, the harbour extension works were undertaken in order to cope with the growing trade of this port. The general plan was to reclaim land for an area of 862 acres off Ooshima, providing four piers and numerous other means of facilitating harbour traffic and communication, including twelve miles of railway track, at an aggregate cost of Y.13,075,409, the main purpose being materially to add to the accommodation of the Kobe Customs House; and also to construct a breakwater about 3,300 feet long at a cost of Y.2,670,000. Last year the work was pushed forward chiefly in regard to the construction of quays and roads along and on the reclaimed land, the depositing of rubble for the base of the breakwater, and dredging. The reclamation for No. 1 and No. 4 Pier, numbering from the east, the latter being that jutting out from Kyobashi—has now been completed, and the laying out of roads and drainage has been finished on the former, and nearly finished on the latter. The reclamation works on No. 2 Pier have for the most part been completed, while those on the remaining pier, No. 3, have only recently been commenced. Along the east side of Pier No. 4 temporary provisions for mooring have been made, and since October 4 last, when the Yawata Maru, of the N.Y.K., moored there for the first time, about 120 steamers have put up in new moorings up to date. As to the long breakwater, the construction has been completed for a length of about 900 feet. Roughly speaking, a little more than half of the work has been completed up to the present; it was originally estimated that all would be completed by September 1918. Pier No. 1 is to be devoted to passenger accommodation, and a post office, hotel, bar-rooms, etc. will be erected thereon.—*Exchange*

FAILURE OF SHOCK TACTICS.

Boer War Lessons Unlearned by Germans.

Brussels, Aug. 14.

Complete calm reigns at Brussels. This morning I saw the two little Princes in sailor suits, and only accompanied by their tutors, taking their daily walk along the streets and boulevards. Wherever they went they were acclaimed by the public. I also saw English nurses viewing, as though they were tourists, churches and other sights of the city.

One cannot help admiring the temper of the Brussels people, who though in close proximity to the scene of great events, are maintaining an attitude of dignified calm and confidence beyond all praise.

The Germans have tested the Belgian positions at certain points and if by chance they had discovered weak points without doubt they would have profited by the opportunity of threatening Brussels. But the Belgian Army has shown not only an ability to resist, but also a mobility and versatility which inspires the greatest confidence.

In my opinion the lessons of the South African war have been appreciated by everyone except the Germans. We have seen by the few engagements of this week that shock tactics and advance in dense masses against a mobile army ready to help himself by the natural advantages of the country can only lead to heavy losses and cannot be crowned with success unless a crushing attack can be made by overwhelming numbers. It is impossible that this should happen now, ten days after the declaration of war, and with all the time gained by the Allies in consequence of the decisive check at Liege.

Up to the present we have held the Germans to the north of Liege, but one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that they are moving up great quantities of stores and material by emergency bridges which they have built over the Meuse near Vise.

So far as I am concerned, it will be well, pending the development which must be expected before long, to withdraw behind the picturesque view of the situation given by the official War Bureau in London, and to say that the fog of war envelops the dispositions of the German army.—*Daily News Correspondent*

THE MINER'S MITE.

Patriotic Spirit of Notts Colliers and Owners.

At a meeting of townsmen held at Mansfield, Notts., to open a local relief fund, Sir Arthur Markham, M.P. for that division, headed the list with £1,000, and over £1,400 was promised in a few minutes.

It was stated that the colliers in the district were proposing to give a penny per day and the boys a half-penny out of their earnings while the war lasted; furthermore that the colliery companies did not intend to ask for the rent from the dependents of any of the men called up for service.

Sir A. Markham said that the companies with which he was connected were drawing up a scale in regard to rental. If men on short time as a consequence of the war were not earning eighteen shillings a week they would not be asked to pay rent, and full rent would not be demanded unless a man was earning thirty-five shillings weekly.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Below we give the programme of the organ recital to be given by Mr. George Grimble at St. John's Cathedral at 9.15 o'clock to-night, the proceeds of which are to go to the Prince of Wales' Fund:—

Part I.

1. Grand Offertoire, No. 4, Lefebure-Wely.
2. Anthem, "I waited for the Lord," Mendelssohn. Soloists: Mrs. Goldsmith and Master T. Martin.
3. Andante in G, Major ("The Pilgrim's Song of Hope") Edouard Baissie.
4. Tenor Recit, "And his Companions," Bass Aria, "O God, have mercy," (From St. Paul) Mendelssohn.
- Tenor: Mr. R. Brown. Bass: Mr. A. J. England.
- Hymn No. 376.

Part II.

1. Andante in F (For the Diapasons), Henry Smart.
2. Soprano Aria, "Come unto Him" (From "The Messiah") Handel.
- Miss L. White.
3. (a) "The Angels' Serenade" Braga. (b) "Angels' Lullaby" G. Grimble.
4. Anthem, "There is a green hill far away," Gounod.
- Soloist: Mrs. Francis Clark.
5. "Cujus Animam" (From "Stabat Mater"), Rossini.

CAPTURES AND SEIZURES.

The Belgians have seized a large number of ships at Antwerp, says the *L. & C. Express* of August 17. The total is 40 steamers and two sailing ships. Amongst the former are the *Andree Rickmers*, *Elisabeth Rickmers*, *Gneisenau*, *Tasmania* (Java for Amsterdam), *Ursula* (Ursula Rickmers, Siberia for Antwerp, which passed Gibraltar, July 24).

The following German and Austrian steamers were last reported in Eastern waters:—Outward German, *Prinzess Alice* at Penang July 29; *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* at Tsingtau July 28; *Yorck* at Tsingtau July 28; *Mark* at Yokohama July 30. Homeward—*Kleist* left Penang July 29; and *U. F. Laeiz* left Kobe July 26. Austrian:—Outward, *China* arrived Hongkong July 30. Homeward, *Koerber* arrived Colombo August 1, and *E. F. Ferdinand* arrived Bombay July 26.

The following have also been reported:—Duelow (Antwerp-Yokohama), *Uckermark* (Hamburg-Manila), and *Warttemberg* (Singapore-Hamburg), all detained at Lisbon, August 4; and *Santa Fe* (Bremen-Hongkong), detained at Antwerp, August 9.

A Paris telegram says the *Excelsior* publishes a telegram from Rome stating that the German steamer *Bayern*, with a cargo of 4,000 tons of explosives and torpedoes, has taken refuge in the Italian port of Pizzoli.

A supplement to the London Gazette states that on August 4 the German Ambassador informed the Government that the German Government would keep merchant vessels flying the British flag interned in German harbours, but would liberate them if the British Government gave a similar undertaking within 48 hours. On the following day the German Government was asked if an Order-in-Council as to the treatment of enemy merchant vessels in British ports constituted an undertaking of the nature required, but beyond a further inquiry through the German Legation at Stockholm similar to the original request no reply has been received.

NEW ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

Rail and Steamer Service via Sweden and Norway.

We are able to communicate that through-going traffic to accommodate travellers in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class has been arranged to English via Sweden and Norway.

The scheme has been carried out by an arrangement between the Sves Co. of Stockholm, the steamship line Bergen-Newcastle and the Swedish and Norwegian state railway, the traffic with the Finnish steamers between Petrograd-Stockholm, Hango-Stockholm, Abo-Stockholm and Hango-Hall, having been suspended.

Now the Swedish and Norwegian steamship companies and railways have made arrangements for a good through-going traffic three times a week to England as per the time-table below.

The port of Raumo is not given in the available maps to be connected with the Finnish railways; but we are able to state that Raumo has such connection by way of Rihimaki and Tammerfors.

We have obtained the following information for the running of the trains and steamers by courtesy of the Swedish Consul:—Russia—England, via Sweden—Norway.

By steamer, daily: Raumo-Finland, north of Abo to Stockholm.

By rail, daily: Stockholm-Christiana-Bergen.

By steamer, 3 weekly: Bergen-Newcastle.

Christiania-Bergen, sleeping cars, I, II, III class.

The time-table connecting with the Bergen-Newcastle line of steamers is given as follows:—From Stockholm, Sun, Tues., Frid, 8.38 a.m.

From Christiania, Sun, Tues., Frid., 10.52 p.m.

To Bergen, Mon., Wed., and Sat., 11.00 a.m.

From Bergen, Mon., Wed., and Sat., 1.00 a.m.

To Newcastle, Wed., and Frid., 4.00 a.m. Sun. 11.00 p.m.

Passage:—07½ hours.

From Newcastle, Tues., Thurs., and Sat. midnight.

To Bergen, Thurs., Sat. and Mon., 4.30 p.m.

From Bergen, Thurs., Sat. and Mon., 6.40 p.m.

From Christiania, Fri., Sun., and Tues., 7.25 a.m.

To Stockholm, Fri., Sun., and Tues., 9.08 p.m.

Passage:—69 hours.

Further information may be obtained from Messrs. Th. Cook and Son, Hongkong.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Formosa, moving W. or W.N.W.

American Copper.

Messrs. C. S. Henry and Co., agents for the United Metals Selling Company, of Leadenhall-street, E.C., have issued the following statement: "We have to-day (Aug. 18) received a cable communication from Mr. John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, to the effect that all American copper producers have considerably curtailed their production, and some of the smaller mines have been closed down entirely. It is estimated that, as the result of this action on the part of producers, production in the United States will be curtailed 50 per cent. or more."

COMPANY MEETING.

The United Asbestos Agency, Limited.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell and Company, Limited, to-day at noon. Mr. S. B. Dodwell presided, and those present were Messrs. T. G. Weall, A. Murdoch, G. Morton Smith, A. Ritchie and O. W. O. Mayne (Acting Secretary). The Chairman:—I shall ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—This meeting is called to confirm the resolution which was passed at the extraordinary meeting held on the 8th day of September, having for its object the alteration of certain of the Articles of Association, and as the matter was dealt with at the previous meeting I do not think it necessary for me to enter into further explanation.

I therefore beg to propose that the new articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing articles thereof.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Weall and carried. This was all the business.

EUROPEAN PROSECUTED.

Carpenter Who left the Yacht Mekong.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., the case was heard *ex parte*, in which William Drysdale, a carpenter employed on board the yacht Mekong, was charged with unlawfully deserting his ship in the waters of this Colony on the 20th inst.

Defendant did not put in an appearance.

Mr. R. C. Morton, manager of the Pacific Mail Company, said the defendant was on the articles of the Mekong. It was reported to him on the 20th inst., that the defendant left the Mekong and joined the s.s. Nile just before she sailed. There was a certain sum due to him for wages.

Thomas Wade, master of the Mekong, deposed that the defendant left the ship on the afternoon of the 20th inst. without permission, and he had not been on board since. He took all his effects with him. On the 19th inst. he asked to be paid off, and witness told him that he could not be paid off like that. On Sunday witness had the defendant up and explained to him how he stood; he told him he could be paid off on Monday morning. Witness was prepared to let him go.

The hearing then concluded, no decision being given.

For Carrying Arms.

On August 28 at Vancouver a magistrate sentenced Ernest Bernot, the German arrested some time ago for carrying concealed arms, to thirty days in jail for the offence. Bernot, it was alleged, was desirous of getting out of Canada with the intention of returning to his native land to take up arms in the present war. As the charge of carrying arms was preferred against him, and he has now been sentenced on it, the other matter is not being pressed for the moment. When first taken in charge as a would-be belligerent, Bernot's bail was fixed at \$100,000.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Former Bank Accountant Charged with Embezzlement.

The case was commenced this afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, in which a Chinese is charged with the embezzlement of \$700 from the Fu Yen Bank on March 26.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, prosecuted, and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

Mr. Jenkin said the prisoner was on March 26 the chief accountant of the Fu Yen Bank and, as such, it was his duty to look after, in the ordinary course of his business, and handle, all gold coin and bills of exchange which came into the bank. With him was an assistant accountant, whose duty it was to handle silver, banknotes, and subsidiary coin. These two accountants would sit behind the counter together. At about four o'clock it would be the duty of the accountants, respectively to render an account of the business which they had done during the day, and the accused would hand a slip to the assistant accountant showing what gold and bills he had dealt in.

On March 26 the accused received \$706 in sovereigns, in the course of business, and it was in respect of \$700 of this that the charge was now preferred. On that date, following the usual custom, the assistant accountant handed over his money to the managing partner, but the defendant did not, but went out instead. The next morning he returned and was asked for the money. Apparently at first he said he did not remember where he had put it. On being pressed, he said he had handed it to a clansman in order that he could pay some pressing debts. He was sent out with the assistant accountant to find the clansman, but was unsuccessful. He remained in the bank, although his duties were changed, being kept as a sort of hostage. In August he disappeared from the bank, but returned suddenly on September 4 for the purpose of removing anything from the bank in the shape of private property. By a coincidence, a number of creditors of the bank, which was in bankruptcy, were present clamouring for their deposits to be returned. He was accused of having misappropriated the \$700 and was set upon, receiving a rather bad hammering. An information was sworn and the prisoner arrested.

The case was adjourned.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. SYRIA arrived at London on the 28th inst.

The P. & O. s.s. ORIENTAL left Singapore for this port on the 29th inst. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 3rd Oct. at noon.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—One Large Room (Bath attached) with or without Board. Apply S.K. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Reliable young girl for Shop Assistant. Apply S.K. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TO-MORROW
the 30th September, 1914 commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at the Typhoon Refuge, Mong Kok (for account of the concerned)

The following Steam-launches "Hoi To"

Length 111' 6"
Breadth 21' 8"
Depth 8' 10"
Gross tonnage 159.32
Nett do 56.58

"Hoi Hong"
Length 75' 5"
Breadth 13' 5"
Depth 7' 0"
Gross tonnage 69.71
Nett do 47.41

On view from Thursday, the 24th September 1914.
Terms:—As us id.

N. B.—A Steam-launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. on the day of Sale to convey intending purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
S.S. "SEIYO MARU"
From MEXICAN AND PERUVIAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 28th September at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on 1st October, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown, and examination of same to be held on 3rd October at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 8th October, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO.
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

S.S. "SHIYO MARU."

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that Cargo per s.s. "Shiyo Maru" has arrived here per s.s. "Seiyo Maru" and to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 28th September at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on the 1st Oct., at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown and examination of same to be held on 3rd Oct. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 8th October, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO.
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS
Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY HALL

ON

OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R.H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights. An amateur boxing certificate will be presented to every man that takes part. Entries from all bona fide amateurs scaling all weights may be forwarded to the honorary stewards, Messrs. A. Rodger and W. Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beckwith, R.N., Judges, Commander Blackwood, R.N. & Mr. Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 29th SEPT.

AND FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY

THE BLACK PANTHER.

A Thrilling & Sensational Drama of Court Life

(where Mr. Williams takes the Detective's Part.)

The Film is 3,000 ft. and in 3 parts.

Wednesday 30th Band Night

Friday 2nd. Sept. 1914.

Prince of Wales' Fund night

Monster Programme

Local Talent

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SATURDAY 3rd.—"VICTORY"

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Tuesday, 29th. Sept.

PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.

Present:—The Sensation of India

"THE BOX OF DEATH"

Mr. Lenz will offer \$200 to any gentleman who will be able to do the same trick.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3

Commencing Wednesday 30th September.

"A SILENT MESSENGER"

in 2 parts—Length 3,000 feet

Pathe's British & American Gazette.

NOTICES

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

CROQUET by Lord Tollermeach, fully illustrated	9.00	CHINESE FOREST TREES AND TIMBER SUPPLY by Norman Shaw	2.00
SEA, LAND & AIR STRATEGY by Sir George Aston	9.00	WHERE DORSET MEETS DEVON by Francis Bickley	2.10
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND EPISCOPACY by Canon Mason	9.00	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS by G. G. Gardner	6.50
GONDORRHOEA & ITS COMPLICATIONS by David Watson, M.B.	13.00	MARIA by Baroness Von Hatten	1.75
THE AUTHOR'S CRAFT by Arnold Bennett	2.25	THE GATE OF ENGLAND by Morley Gerard	1.75
HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF THE NATIONS Vol. I.	9.00	JOHN BARLEYCORN by Jack London	1.75
THE HOLY SPIRIT OF GOD by W. H. Griffith Thomas	5.25	THE FUGITIVE by Roy Bridges	1.75
SCRUTTON ON CHARTERPARTIES & BILLS OF LADING	14.00	MR. LAXWORTH'S ADVENTURES by E. P. Oppenheim	80
THE FUTURE OF WORK by L. G. Crichton-Miller	5.25	COME BACK, COME ROPE, by R. H. Benson	80
		THE MAN FROM NOWHERE by Victor Bridgman	80

New War Maps expected weekly—order now.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned, Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast, Shiu	" 19
" Breast, Ngau Lam	" 16
" Soup, Tong Yuk	" 22
" Steak, Ngau Yuk Pa	" 33
" do, Sirloin, Ngau Lau	" 26
" Sausages, Ngau Cheong	" 12
Bu lock's Brains, No.	per set 60
Tongue fresh, Ngau Li	each 60
" corned, Ham Ngau Li	" 60
Head, Ngau Tau	lb. 14
Heart, Ngau Sum	" 22
Hump, Salt, Ngau Kin	each 12
Feet, Ngau Keuk	" 12
" Kidneys, Ngau Yiu	" 30
" Tail, Ngau Mei	lb. 13
" Liver, Ngau Kon	" 6
" Tripe (undressed), Ngau To	set \$1.20
Calves' Head & Feet, Ngau-chai-tau-keak	set 1b. 26
Mutton Chop, Yeung Fai Kwat	" 26
" Leg, Yeung Fai	" 24
" Shoulder, Yeung Shan	" 27
" Saddle, Yeung Shan	" 27
Pigs Chittlings, Chu Chong	per set 24
Brains, Chu No	lb. 14
Feet, Chu Keuk	" 16
" Fry, Chu Chap	" 16
" Head, Chu Tau	each 12
" Heart, Chu Sam	" 18
" Kidneys, Chu Yiu	lb. 30
" Liver, Chu Kon	" 26
Pork Chop, Chu Fai Kwat	" 30
" Corned, Ham Chu Yuk	" 20
" Leg, Chu Fai	" 20
" Fat or Lard, Chu Yau	set 60
Sheeps' Head and Feet, Yeung Tau Keuk	each 8
" Heart, Yeung Sam	" 12
" Kidneys, Yeung Yiu	lb. 27
" Liver, Yeung Kon	" 22
Sucking Pigs, To Order, Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef, Shang Ngau Yau	" 27
" Mutton, Shang Yeung Yau	" 19
" Veal, Ngau Tai Yuk	" 20
" Sausages, Ngau Tai Cheong	" 22
" Lard, Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken, Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small, Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, Ap	" 24
Doves, Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen, Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton, Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan, Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
Geese, Ngo	" 33
Pigeons, Canton, Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow, Hoi How Pak Kap	" 24
Turkeys, Cook, F. Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen, " Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel, Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, Ohik Yu	" 16
Codfish, Mun Yu	" 15
Crabs, Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish, Mok Yu	" 18
Dab, Chi Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, Lit To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger, Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, Tin Kai	" 35
Garoupa, Shek Fan	" 18
Gudgeon, Pak Kap Yu	" 13
Herrings, Tao Pak	" 23
Halibut, Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus, Wong Ka Yu	" 20
Loach, Wu Yu	" 30
Lobsters, Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel, Chi Yu	" 20
Moray Fish, Mong Yu	" 32
Octopus, Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, Shang Ho	" 12
Parrotfish, Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch, Tan Lo	" 18
Pike, Fa Pau Fong	" 24
Plaice, Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, Hak Ohong	" 32
Pomfret, White, Pak Ohong	" 40
Prawns, Ming Ha	" 12
Ray, Pai Pa Shi	" 18
Rock Fish, Shek Ki Kung	" 12
Shark, Sha Yu	lb. 8
Salmon, Ma Yu	" 35
Skate, Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, Ha	" 24
Snapper, Lap Yu	" 32
Sole, Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench, Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtle, small, fresh water, Keuk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds, Bang Yau	lb. 30
Apples (California), Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 20
" (Chafes), Tin Chun Ping Kho	" 20
" Small, Hoi Tong	" 20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton, San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	—
" (brides), Macao, San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, Fcong Lut	" 12
Carambols, Yeung To	" 12
Coconuts, Ye Tse	each 12
Lemons, China, Ling Mung	lb. 8
" America, Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 8
Lichees Dried, Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh	" 1
Oranges, (Canton), Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 6
" Sweet	" 1
Pears, (American), San Shoo Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking, Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts, Fa Shang	" 12
Persimmons Large, Hung Tsz	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, Pun Ti Po Lo	each 14
" 2nd, Chung-tang To Lo	" 10
Plantain, Tai Chiu	lb. 3
Plums, Swatow, Hung Lai	" 14
Pumpkins, Siam, Chiu Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai, Lo Kwat	" 12
Walnuts, Hop To	lb. 12
" Green, Sang Hop Tuo	" 1
Water Melon, (Am.) Kom San Bai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. —
Beans, (French), Macao, Oh Moon Pin Tau	" —
" (French) Shanghai, Sheung Hai Pin	" 8
" Sprout, Ah Choi	" 10
" Long, Tau Kck	" 8
Beet Root, Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green, Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8
" Red, Hung Ko	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), Kai Tsai	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, Ye Tsai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch, Kan Shan	lb. 8
Carrots, Kam Shan	lb. 12
Celery, Chinese, Tong Kan Tsai	" 12
Chillies Dried, Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red, Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green, Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English, Ka Li Ohn Liu	" 10
Cucumbers, Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, Sun Tse Keung	" 8
" old, Lo Keung	" 15
Horse Radish, Shanghai, Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn, Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, Yeung Shang Tsai	" 1
Water Chestnuts, Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh, Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Mush Melon, Amer., Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Onions, Bomby, Yeung Chong Tan	" 8
" Green, Shang Chong	" 8
" Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Chong Tan	" 8
Paraley, Kun Tsi	" 8
Green Peas, Ching Tan	lb. 8
Potatoes, Sweet, Fan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	" 3
" Japan, Yut Pan Shu Tsai	" 3
" American, Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 3
" Foochow, Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 3
Pumpkin, Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish, Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh), Tai Wong	" 12
Sage, Tse So	" 8
Shallots, Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach, Yin Tsai	" 5
Tomatoes, Fan Ko	" 8
Taro, Wu Tan	" 6
Turnips, Punti (Long), Lo Pak	" 5
" English, Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow, Chit Tsai	" 4
" (American), Kam-san Chit Tsai	" 4
Water Cress, Tai Yeung Tsai	" 15
" Lily root, Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams, Ta Shu	" 8
" English, Yeung Kan Choi	" 1
" Tau	" 1

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 11th inst. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb.	\$4.00
per lb.	.08
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb.	3.50
per lb.	.07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	30
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin.	25
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin.	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	12
Granulated, per lb.	12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	11
No. 2	10
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 6) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Against	Britain.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	France.
"	"	Belgium.
Austria	Against	Serbia.
"	"	Russia.
"	"	Britain.
"	"	France.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1895.—Austria-Hungary seizes South Togoland from Germany and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Austria's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germany evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sent by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haselen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Namur.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oiry. Cannonade heard at Tirimont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper courses of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbian rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in attempt to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moorshingon, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor

for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigshausen and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. It firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Austria's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

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General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant successes between Mulhouse and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbian rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur began.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau; Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Lzaitza, Leshaitza and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charlie roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malmes, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Konigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$297,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rominoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Konigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apis, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplanes appear over

Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 620; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverses in local engagements in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hialitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. German evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 3,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiaries. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Riwarsuka, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Meuse. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Com-

mons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Meuse; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomaszovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them, German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbarshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims

and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Riwarsuka, and occupy Czernovitz. Serbians defeat 20,000 Austrians at the angle of the River Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia; in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

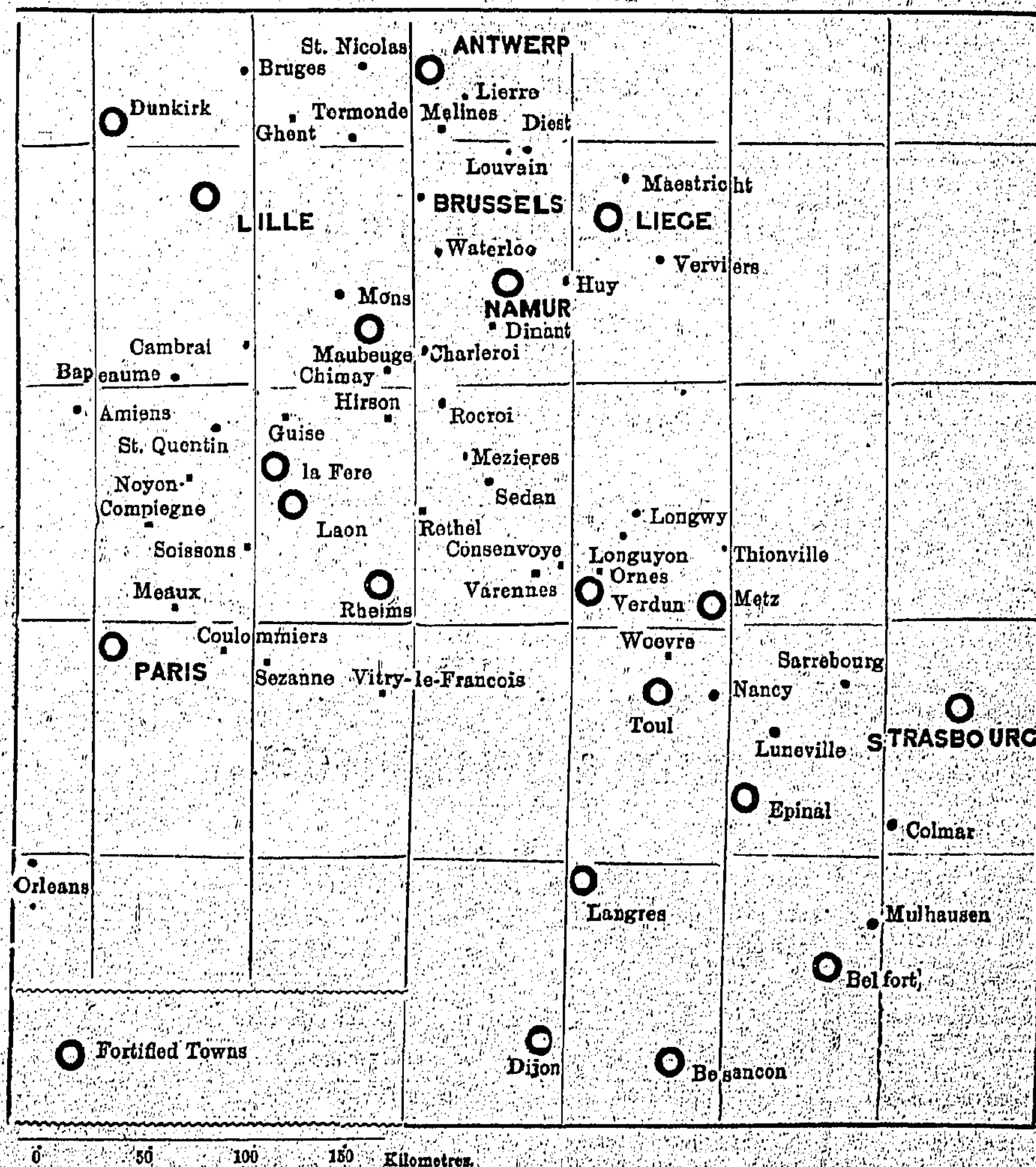
Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The most violent fighting is taking place between Noyon and Soissons.

Commercial

Mining in Chosen.
The result of operations for August, 1914, reported by the Seoul Mining Company, are as follows:—

Tons of Ore Treated 6,130 tons
Value of Ballion Recovered ¥69,805.58
Value of Concentrates Recovered 33,692.72

Operating Cost (approx.) 46,000.00

Operating Profit (approx.) 55,498.25

During the month the heavy floods greatly hindered successful milling operations. The new ore body as reported encountered last month in Tunnel No. 6 at the Tul Mi Chung Mine is opening up highly satisfactory, and every indication points to its proving to be a valuable ore body. Assays show a gold content of 30 dwts. and 6% in copper per ton over a width of 26 feet. Kyung Chi Kol continues to develop payable ore. Recent telegrams from abroad state the milling machinery for the Tul Mi Chung Mill will arrive in Korea early in January, so no delay in expected is having this erected and in operation at the earliest possible date.

Business Conditions in United Kingdom.

The *Statist*, is a review of business conditions in the United Kingdom, expresses the fullest confidence in the ability of the country to meet any financial strain likely to arise out of the war, and point out that during the Napoleonic wars, "in a comparatively short space of time the British people succeeded in raising about £1,000,000,000 for war purposes, and so great was their confidence and courage that at the end of the great war, which severely taxed their resources, they were stronger and wealthier than they had been at the beginning." After commenting upon the ability of the country to meet the requirements of issue placed on the market during the present year, and saying that £200,000,000 a year over and above what may be derived from sales of American securities, can easily be raised, the *Statist* goes on to say:—But for this to be accomplished the situation must be faced with courage and confidence on the part of everyone. Investors must continue to invest, banks must continue to lend, the Stock Exchange must continue to deal, and everyone according to his ability must endeavour to work hard in order that individual incomes and, therefore, the incomes of the whole nation, may be maintained at the highest possible level. Having regard to the character of the British people, we are confident that this will be done, and that our investors will take advantage of the present time to purchase rather than to sell securities, believing that the country will emerge from its period of trial with renewed and increased strength.

Manchurian Bean Crop Prospects.

It is really the country south of Liaoyang that has had more than enough rain, says the *Manchuria Daily News*. Even in the rain-soaked district, greater damage was done to millet, kaoliang, and other cereals than to beans, which were only partially submerged in the lowlands at the worst. Generally speaking, the bean crop is estimated to come out about 20 per cent. better than last year, and the produce dealers inland look optimistic over their business prospects for the coming season. Moreover, when in early spring the long continued drought retarded the sowing of the kaoliang seed already sown, the farmers reserved beans in most cases, and this circumstance accounts for the alleged increase of bean cultivation for this year. Where the percentages of cultivation used to be 40 per cent. for kaoliang and 20 per cent. for beans and the other cereals put together, the relative status between them is thought to have been altered to 40 per cent. beans, the remainder being equally divided between kaoliang and the other cereals. Working upon this general estimate, it would be not far wrong to put the total

"THE LITTLE CHAPS."

The *Exmouth Chronicle* prints the following letter from an English engineer who, writing from Belgium to friends in Exmouth on August 14, said:—

"Just a line in the rush of siege life, and a hurried repair to an Italian steamer. Some of the men who have worked under my direction 10 or 12 years have been in the thickest of the Liege bombardment, and strange tales they tell."

"The 12th and 13th lines of infantry got the brunt of it. Out of the 12th all my men have returned except a little foreman fitter, Phil, and a draftsman. Several have been round to the works and given me a graphic account of their doings. You no doubt have wondered, as well as many others, how it was possible for the numbers of Germans to be wiped out. One of our assistant draftsmen was with the engineers, and a sister to lay the charges on the bridge which was blown up."

"The first one was a blank, and made a loud report and a lot of smoke. The Germans at once thought it was a mine, and they rushed the bridge. If your memory is refreshed the bridge spans two rivers, the Meuse and the Ourthe. You have passed over this same bridge. After the report and smoke the Germans rushed and filled it with thousands of men. When a great crowd was over, off went the charge and sent thousands 'home.' The first lot went off and got swept down by the little Belgians and taken prisoners."

"Leman is no fool, but a general of the first rank. He next gave his attention to the second bridge. The gunners dashed for it. His guns were set to drop shells on the over side, and they fell fast and furious while our men rushed them out. He shot them off, hence the second haul."

"I can assure you we feel warm towards the little chaps who have knocked Crazy Willy's theory into a cocked hat. All that remains of the 12th and 13th are at Ghent resting and getting ready for the next big move, and it will not be long. Spying is going on apace. The major of our Meriem fort was shot yesterday evening, a cross-bred Belgian; he was charged with giving information away and misleading guns and ammunition. The engineers found them out. He had one last feed of lead."

"The guns were tested in this same fort last night. They do talk loud. All we Englishmen go around with phsports, and flying the three colours in our buttonholes. 'E', 'F', and 'B.' What about the German Navy? It dare not come out!"

amount of beans to be sent down to the seaboard ports during the forthcoming season at more than 400,000 tons as against 350,000 tons or so for the last season. It is further possible, in case of the present war being prolonged far into next winter, that what beans may be exported from Vladivostok in time of peace will in a good portion find an outlet at Tairon.

British Trade in July.

The trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom for July, issued by the Board of Trade, show, as was the case in May and June, a decrease in exports and imports. The exports last month (excluding re-exports of foreign and Colonial produce, which totalled £7,825,916) amounted to £44,405,389, as compared with £47,184,208 in July, 1913, a decrease of £2,758,828. The total exports last month were £2,419,020 higher than in the corresponding month in 1912. The aggregate exports for the first seven months of this year were less by £4,357,025 in 1914 than in the seven corresponding months of 1913. The total exports for the opening seven months of the present year exceeded the aggregate for the corresponding months of 1912 by £232,503,388. The total imports last month amounted to £50,383,792, against £51,721,083 in July, 1913, a decrease of £1,337,291. The imports last month were higher than in July, 1912, by £1,083,293. The total imports for the first seven months of the present year were also higher by £2,541,079 less than in

the seven corresponding months of last year. The total imports for the opening seven months of the present year exceeded the aggregate for the corresponding months of 1912 by £83,093,537. The War and Financial Market in Changchun.

The effects of the War upon the financial market of Changchun are more serious than may be supposed at the first blush, says the *Manchuria Daily News*. The principal banks, including the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Chosen, the Chonglung Bank, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications, have all suspended the loan service and are bending their energies for the recovery of their loans. In this direction the Russo-Asiatic Bank is reported to have already collected Taels 350,000 out of the total of Taels 600,000. The Yokohama Specie Bank has suspended the issue of bills of exchange and credit. So has the Russo-Asiatic Bank which maintained business relations with Shanghai in this particular line generally to the extent of Taels 2,800,000 a month. The three Japanese banks have raised the per diem interest rate by 3 or 4 rin per ¥100 since some days ago. The merchants are sharing the loss resulting from the collapse of the Kirin Provincial notes and a fall of Russian rouble notes. The Japanese importers have further to reckon with the decline of the Cotton Market in Japan. Labouring under the sundry disadvantages as enumerated above, the Japanese agreed amongst themselves to conduct business on a cash payment system and to entrust the collection of the credits to the banks. This was agreed upon for protecting their interests from undue risks and is admitted as quite reasonable, but it was met with a united opposition of the Chinese merchants who instituted a sort of a boycott against the Japanese Cotton goods. Japanese give little heed to the Chinese demonstration and refuse to give in. A rise of from about 20 to 40 per cent. is noted in the prices of general imports, hardware, provisions, paper, etc., and business is quite depressed all round. The suspension of building work by the S. M. R. Co. including the construction of residential quarters near the water-tank, goods platform, the Chinese primary school, the levelling of ground and construction of roads and bridges, etc., has intensified the business dullness.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the third day of October, 1914 at 12 o'clock noon when the 'subjoined Resolution' which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 12th day of September, 1914 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 19th day of September, 1914.

By order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday, 10th October, 1914 at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1914.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th October, 1914 both days inclusive.

By order.

M. MANUK, Secretary.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip Certificate issued 22nd July, 1909, for 4 shares numbered 5049/5052 in the above-named Company standing in the name of Joao A. da Luz (deceased) of Hongkong, has been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 10th proximo, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said Joao A. da Luz (deceased), and no transaction taking place under the said Scrip Certificate issued 22nd July, 1909, will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers,

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911

and

In the matter of 'The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the 'Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to 'its objects be altered so as 'to read as in the Print signed 'by the Chairman of the 'Meeting for the purposes of 'identification."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Jessy Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,

1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICES

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS

Factory at Yuenai

OFFICE: No. 38, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our 'special attention' to our business and sanitary arrangements.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market). Telephone No. 418.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements toward Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operation. No charge for consultation. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,

34, Queen's Road Central, (Corner of Flower Street).

Telephone 62.

NOTICES.

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following subjects will commence on Monday, the 5th of October:—

Engineering Section:

Buildings Construction.

Field Surveying.

Applied Mechanics.

Steam.

Machine Drawing.

Mathematics.

Science Section:

Chemistry.

Metallurgy.

Physics.

Electricity.

Sanitation.

Fire Aid.

Commerce Section:

English.

French.

Shorthand.

Book-keeping.

Teachers' Classes for:

Women 'English and Vernacular.'

Men 'English and Vernacular.'

Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 p.m. Monday 5th October for enrolment.

Copies of the prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

R. E. O. BIRD, M.A., Director.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1914.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that commencing on Thursday, 1st October, 1914, the train time to leave Kowloon for Shum Chun at 8.00 p.m. will leave at 7.30 p.m. and return from Shum Chun at 8.45 p.m. arriving Kowloon at 9.35 p.m.

For further alterations and additional trains see latest Timetable which may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices at Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

ROBERT BAKER, Acting Manager.

British Section, Kowloon Canton Railway.

THE ADMINISTRATION, Chinese Section, Canton Kowloon Railway.

NOTICE.

THE COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, to inform the public that during the present hostilities in Europe, their Mail Steamers will not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama—the last port of call being Haiphong, until further notice.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Society will be held in the City Hall on Wednesday, 30th September, 1914, at 5.30 p.m.

W. ARMSTRONG, Hon. Secretary.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. " 10 MIN.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

EXCHANGE.

Selling

T/T Demand 1/9 5/8

30 d/s 1/9 11/16

60 d/s 1/9 3/4

4 m/s 1/9 13/16

T/T Shanghai 7/6 1/2

Private 30 d/s sight

T/T Singapore 7/9 3/4

T/T Japan 8/1 1/4

T/T India 13/6 1/2

Demand India 13/6 1/2

T/T Bombay 13/6 1/2

Demand Bombay 13/6 1/2

T/T Calcutta 13/6 1/2

Demand Calcutta 13/6 1/2

Demand Manila 8/9

T/T San Fco & N.Y. 44 1/4

Demand, New York 44 3/4

T/T Java 10/9 1/2

BUYING

T/T Marks Nom.

Demand Germany " "

T/T France Nom.

On Haiphong " "

On Saigon " "

On Bangkok 85 1/4

Buying

4 m/s L/O 1/10 1/4

4 m/s D/P 1/10 3/8

6 m/s L/C 1/10 3/8

30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 46 1/4

4 m/s Marks " "

4 m/s France " "

6 m/s do " "

Gold Leaf per tael \$56.70

Sovereign 11.00 Nom.

Bar Silver ready to 24 1/4

forward

Bank of England rate

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$16 3/4

Chinese 10 cts. pieces \$17 1/4

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$12

Hongkong 10 cts. pieces \$12 3/8

BANKS

AT THE FRONT.

STORIES TOLD BY THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

A Democratic King.

In a long and highly interesting message from the Belgian headquarters, Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the special correspondent of the *Chronicle*, says:—

The King, with his equally plainly clad aide-de-camp, insisted on making his way to a place where things were happening. I encountered him several times during the course of the day, and in the bustle and confusion of war it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at if the King of the Belgians, walking down the main street of a certain town, rubbed shoulders with officers and men of the national army without being recognised.

The tall, fair man in dust-covered uniform and wearing pince-nez, moved unconcernedly in the midst of his fighting men. Nobody bothered about him, because the very simplicity of his attire attracted no attention. Yesterday during his peregrinations he made his way to the military hospital, where there were many wounded Belgians as well as Germans.

The King wished to enter, but the sentry, with puzzled look, unable to decide what was his rank, asked if he had special permission for entering the hospital.

"No," said the Royal visitor quietly, "I have no pass, but then I am the King; perhaps you will permit me to enter."

The sentry smiled incredulously, and it required the energetic intervention of an aide-de-camp before the soldier would be convinced and allow the King of the Belgians to pass. Now word has gone round of the King sharing the dangers and privations of the army, and every soldier will be on the look-out for the tall, fair man with heightened complexion and pince-nez, and in uniform of no particular rank much the worse for wear.

Women as Shields.
Mr. William Maxwell, the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writes from Dieppe:—
I am asked by an officer of the Military Cabinet to state as a fact, for which he vouches, that in the attack on Haelon the Germans put Belgian women and children in the front, and when retreating killed several civilians.

A Zeppelin's Fate.
On Saturday, August 8, according to a private letter from the front, a Zeppelin appeared above the frontier not far from Nancy. Perrin, one of the airmen of the Nancy garrison, immediately went up to attack it. He succeeded in outmanoeuvring it without difficulty, and dropped two bombs upon it from above. The airship was utterly destroyed and a mass of shattered wreckage fell near the little town of Chateaux Salins, in German territory. —*Times Paris Correspondent.*

The Gentle Warrior.
About two o'clock yesterday a number of the wounded from Dieppe came to Brussels. I saw one motor-car piled high with cushions and on top of that two men stretched on mattresses. An orderly sat perched somehow beside them and tried to mitigate with extraordinary gentleness the inevitable jolts of the road, taking them in his arms with infinite precautions. People ran to see them pass, but no word was spoken. —*The Mail's Brussels correspondent.*

"Here To-morrow!"
The following story has caused much amusement here. One of the foreign ministers expressed surprise to his German colleague that he had not left Brussels on the declaration of war. "It is not worth while," replied the German minister, "our men will be here tomorrow." That was ten days ago!

Union Jack Kissed.
In the course of a letter quoted in the *Daily Telegraph*, a British officer, recently returned from Brussels, says:—"The Belgians were at first extremely dubious of our intention to send troops to Belgium to support them, and night after night, at a certain well-known seaside resort, they crowded about the British Consul's door for news. When it was

definitely known that the British Expeditionary Force had started Belgian men and women asked for the Union Jack to be brought out by the Consul, and when this was done they filed past, kissing it. I saw this with my own eyes."

Murderers in Uniform.
Those Germans are not soldiers; they are murderers in uniform," writes a gentleman in Ostend to an English friend, whose letter is published in the *Daily Graphic*. They kill the wounded and shoot the women and children. At one of the charges at Liege the colonel of the 9th regiment of the line was killed at the head of his troops by a shot through the head, and when his body was recovered later in the day it was found that these German cowards had given at least twenty bygone stab wounds to the already dead body.

Bullets That Go Straight Through.
From conversations with officers and soldiers at the front, it appears that the German equipment is very complete, much more so than the Belgian, says Mr. Alfred Stead in the *Express*. The shirts, linen, and stockings are, however, of a bad quality. The German tubular lance is much better than the Belgian bamboo, and the latter are abandoning the use of it. The German bullets, unless they catch a bone or organ, go straight through, making a small hole; there is little bleeding, automatic cauterisation apparently being performed.

"Dead on the Field of Honour."
"I was speaking half an hour ago," the *Standard* Boulogne correspondent writes, "to a woman of the working class. Her husband is in the front, and she is in a state of the tensest anxiety. A neighbour of hers, an old lady, saw her two sons off last week. She has just received a notice from the War Office that both are 'morts sur le champ d'honneur,' with a medal. One of them leaves five children and the other three. 'What shall I do with the medal?' she cried. But, she added, 'Sur le champ d'honneur! Tous ils mourront comme cela pour la France! C'est la plus belle mort, apres tout!'"

A Hero of Nancy.
A report from Nancy describes a gallant deed by M. Georges Perrin, says the *Morning Post*. Paris correspondent. He was captured by a dozen Uhlans and knocked down. One of the men aimed point-blank at his heart, but he moved, and the bullet only broke his shoulder. The men broke away, thinking he was dead, but using his revolver he brought down two German officers. He took their helmets as spoils of war, and managed to struggle back to camp, where he had an enthusiastic reception.

"I Have Killed Two."
"I have killed two," said the little fellow by the roadside, as he knocked the ashes out of his pipe. He pushed back his blue cap. "I shot one there," he said, and laid his finger on his forehead just below the hair. "I saw his helmet go, and picked it up afterwards to see the little hole my bullet made." —*Mr. Percy Philip, in the Daily News.*

Control of the New Hebrides.
Melbourne, Aug. 31.—The Australian Minister for External Affairs has learnt, as the result of the inquiry from the Imperial authorities, that a draft agreement has been reached between the representatives of the British and French Governments in regard to the amendeants of the joint control of the New Hebrides. The draft is now on its way to Australia. Mr. Glynn thinks that it is sufficient to say at present the amendments are of a substantial character. An opportunity has been given for a consideration of the draft by the Australian Government before it is ratified.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sail, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong and Canton Steamship Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OF OPPORTUNITY. OFFERS, BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed for all letters 30 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The service to Tientsin is suspended.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Straits, 30th Inst., 9 a.m.
Hollow, Pakhoi & Haiphong, 30th Sept., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin, 30th Sept., 11 a.m.
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday Is., 30th Sept., 11 a.m.
Swatow, 30th Inst., 1 p.m.
Straits & India, Calcutta, 30th Inst., 2 p.m.
Philippine Is., 29th Sept., 3 p.m.
Sailon, 28th Inst., 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st Oct.

Hollow, Haiphong & Pakhoi, 1st Oct., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada, 1st Oct., 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia), 1st Oct., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai at P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 5th October.)

FRIDAY, 2nd Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 2nd Oct., 1 p.m.
Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo & Tientsin, 2nd Oct., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 3rd Oct.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia), 3rd Oct., 4 p.m.
(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai at P. O. at 8.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th October.)

SUNDAY, 4th Oct.

Swatow, 4th Oct., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 6th Oct.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle, 6th Oct., 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe, 7th Oct., 9 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok, 7th Oct., 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 10th Oct.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, 10th Oct., 11 a.m.
Late Letters to be Kept Extra Postage (10 cents) (Letters Posted in all the Public Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this clearance; the parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 9th Oct., at 5 p.m.; 10th Oct., 11 a.m.)

WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe, 7th Oct., 9 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok, 7th Oct., 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 10th Oct.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe, 10th Oct., 11 a.m.
Late Letters to be Kept Extra Postage (10 cents) (Letters Posted in all the Public Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this clearance; the parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 9th Oct., at 5 p.m.; 10th Oct., 11 a.m.)

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Pel-Ho, Fr. s.s. 3732, J. Guizot, 28th Inst. Colombo, 12th Inst. Gen.—M. M.

Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3827, T. Date, 28th Sept. Singapore, 22nd Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Benriano, Fr. s.s. A. Wallace, 28th Sept. Singapore, Gen.—Order.

Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1128, Tough, 28th Sept. Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Felching, Chinese 980, Baines, 28th Inst. Shanghai, 23rd Inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Deucalion, Br. s.s. 4476, G. Moor, 28th Inst. Shanghai, 25th Inst. Gen.—B. & S.

St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2538, E. B. I. Balke, 28th Sept.—Moji, 25th Sept. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Trollius, Br. s.s. 4923, G. W. Long, 28th Sept. Shanghai, 28th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.

Halmu, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 29th Inst.—Swatow, 29th Inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Promethius, Vorw. s.s. 1024, M. Jensen, 29th Inst.—Bangkok, 22nd Inst. Rice—Chinese.

Nodminton, Br. s.s. 2455, P. Pitt, 29th Inst.—Cardiff, Coal—Admiralty.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1292, Y. Yamamoto, 29th Inst.—Swatow, Gen.—O.S.E.

DEPARTED.

September 28.

Halmu for Swatow
Fouching for Calcutta via Singapore
Hatching for Foochow via Amoy
Albana for Canton
Eaviken for Hongkong
Shanai for Canton
Sir R. Ardrey for Chinwantao
Kiri Maru for Bombay via Singapore
Polonesien for Marseilles via Saigon
Chiyuen for Canton
Kwangshai for Shanghai
Devawongse for Saigon
Anhui for Canton
Chongva for K. C. Wan
Fukin Maru for Wakamatsu
Inverchilde for Sambarang via Singapore
Sabine Rickmer for Canton

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 29.

Monteagle for Bombay
Shabone for San Francisco
Halyang for Foochow via Swatow
Don of Arille for Vancouver
Benriano for Yokohama via Nagasaki

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For s.s. Yuenang from Manila.—Messrs A. G. Brooks & J. J. Pearson.
For s.s. St. Albans from Moji.—Messrs J. McHugh, Parsons, Mr. & Mrs. Pettit, Dr. & Mrs. Young.
For s.s. Trollius from Shanghai.—Mr. Williams.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For s.s. Tango Maru for Australia etc.—Messrs Okamoto, E. Graham, Mr. & Mrs. Nakano, Kennedy, Miss Hill, Mr. & Mrs. Taylor, McDermott, Mr. & Mrs. Marchant, Mr. & Mrs. Kato, Miss Sweeney, Mrs. Denning, Miss Denning, Denning, Mrs. Ramos, Mrs. W. Doyle, E. M. Tribon, Mr. & Mrs. McCoy, A. Gifford, G. J. L. Lytton, Mr. & Mrs. Co. Jose da Cruz, P. Madriga, Ottama, K. Omyama, Tan, Kanno, Mr. & Mrs. Ishikawa, Ko Shin-kam, Chan Hing Kwai, Mr. Madriga and Mrs. Jose da Cruz.

TIDE TABLE.

28th Sept. to 4th Oct., 1914.

Day of Month.	High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.	Day of Month.	High Water Mean Time.	Low Water Mean Time.
Mon. 28	10 15	4 15	Mon. 28	10 15	4 15
Tues. 29	10 5	4 15	Tues. 29	10 5	4 15
Wed. 30	10 5	4 15	Wed. 30	10 5	4 15
Thurs. 1	10 7	4 15	Thurs. 1	10 7	4 15
Fri. 2	10 5	4 15	Fri. 2	10 5	4 15
Sat. 3	10 5	4 15	Sat. 3	10 5	4 15
Sun. 4	10 9	4 15	Sun. 4	10 9	4 15